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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

DEATH OF BISHOP KINGSLEY.

Another stout pillar of the Methodist Episcopal Church of America has fallen before the reaping hand of death; another bright light in the religious world has been extinguished, and a true and noble heart has ceased to beat. The zealous and illustrious Bishop CALVIN KINGSLEY is no more! The unexpected intelligence of his death, crowding so rapidly on the passing away of the lamented Bishop THOMSON, created a profound sorrow in this city, more especially among the members of the church to the welfare of which he devoted a whole life. The deceased was in many respects a wonderful man. Of extraordinary mental abilities, large executive capacity, adapting the possessor to any department in which placed, broad understanding and unusual vitality and power of endurance, he proved in the many positions in church service which he occupied during life, eminently successful. As pastor, President of the Allegheny College, editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, Bishop, and tourist in missionary work, he rose high above the ordinary. His loss is an irreparable one to the Methodist Church and a serious embarrassment to the great work of visiting all parts of the world where the missionaries have unfolded the banner of Christianity, and reporting his observations at home—an arduous task, undertaken with willingness by the deceased and half accomplished, when, in the strange and far off land of India, near the shores of the Mediterranean, he was summoned by death to eternity. Elsewhere we publish an extract from a pulpit oration delivered in Christ's Church yesterday containing a brief biographical sketch of the beloved Bishop, over whose unexpected death so large a portion of the Christian people of our country will to day shed tears of sorrow.

GENERAL NEWS.

A CARD party—Gimbrede.

BROWNLOW is again reported dying.

GLASGOW luxuriate on horse hams.

IOWA is to pay its Governor $3,600 per annum.

THE Queen of the Netherlands is "doing" the British lions.

THE "English boy-preacher" is electrifying the Californians.

SUES DE LESSEPS is wondering whether he is to have an heir or heiress.

THE Prince of the Austrias is a very insignificant sickly-looking boy.

THE London *Times* is adopting the American style of cable dispatches.

"MELONCHOLY DEATH" is the Georgia name for a little boy shooting another.

THE ex duke of Parma and Modena assisted at a late review of the Papal army.

AH HEE and Ah Jim were sent up for theft by a San Francisco court the other day.

A RACE between dogs and rabbits is all that relieves the tedium of life in Richmond.

A FAIR type o' the sex—the lady member of the Philadelphia Typographical Union.

THE chatean de Monceau near Macon, France, late Lamartine's country seat, is to be sold.

NEW ORLEANS is talking of substituting velocipede for mule power in propelling street cars.

THE wife of Professor Fawcett is lecturing Englishwomen on their Electoral Disabilities.

THE liquor in Richmond must be pretty bad, since it drove a teamster to suicide, the other day.

A PHILADELPHIAN has made his relatives rich by dying after getting his life insured for $181,000.

THE hero of thirty burglaries has come to grief ingloriously in England, while robbing a bakehouse.

MISS EMILY SCHONBERG is said to have appeared in Philadelphia "before large and aristocratic audiences."

"SUSIE V.," says "Fechter absorbs the beholder into himself"—i. e., swallows his audience, we suppose.

A TEXAS marriage notice closes with the announcement that the bride's first husband was shot for stealing stock.

THE First Brigade, First Division of the Pennsylvania Imperial Guard will encamp at St. Mahr, near Paris, this month.

A MINNESOTA couple who have been married eleven years, have 22 children—nine pairs of twins and one quartette.

THE Chinawoman and a negro, stabbed at San Francisco the other night, regret Mr. Chung Jung's jealous disposition.

THE Radical Apple man of Connecticut finds his way to the State Council blocked by an insurmountable Wall-er.

HAUSSMANN is projecting a New Rome somewhere in Italy, which shall eclipse somewhere in Italy, which shall eclipse in splendor his creation of Imperial Paris.

THE President signed the bill for the construction of a bridge across the Delaware to connect Philadelphia and Camden.

AN old Israelite survived a pilgrimage to Jerusalem only to be smothered by a fire in Louisville, the night after his return.

THE Texian girls are generally so homely that a lady is compelled to find an excuse for it in the prevalence of snuff-dipping.

THE Chinese laborers on the Texas Central Railroad drink no water during the day, but keep one hand busy hunding around tea.

THEY are exhibiting the English elm, with a gun barrel in its bowels, at South Boston. It is a curriosity equal to the Cardiff Giant.

A MINNESOTA boot maker has refused to take an order for a pair of No. 22 boots, and a gigantic Norwegian will have to plough barefoot.

IN the Legislature of Iowa next year, and the people in 1872, ratify the action of this year's Legislature, women can vote in that State 1873.

A GOOD joke for April First, in New Orleans, is to insert a knife between a man's ribs. Several tried it this year and were much tickled.

"ALEXANDRIA BOOTS" are a source of gain to London cordwainers. The right has a high heel and thick sole, the left no heel and paper sole.

THE custom house officers at San Francisco seized $10,000 worth of smuggled opium the other night, but they had to drown two men to do it.

A NORTH CAROLINIAN has refused $5,000 for a mad stone in his possession. Nobody can get mad on his stone without they put up more money.

DR. DIO LEWIS says one spoonful of cognac is all one person should eat at a meal. More has a salivating effect, like mercury. Don't believe it.

A JERSEYMAN is suing his quondam girl, to recover his love letters. She retaliates by a breach of promise suit, based on the tender bleatings.

THE words of the last Virginia murderer, just as he was swung off, was that he hoped that all the good Republicans would vote to re-elect the Sheriff.

TEXAS wants the Government to pay a regiment or two of rangers, and says they will kill more Indians and protect more property than 20,000 regulars.

A MICHIGANDER has recovered from a saloon keeper all the money spent for rum by her husband for six years, the law not recognizing liquor as a property.

A SOLDIER of the Pennsylvania whiskey insurrection survived that struggle only to be cut off at the early age of 98 in a Kentucky poor house, the other day.

A CHICAGO politician has failed to recover on a note given him by his rival to keep out of the canvass. The court decides such a contract against the public morals.

THE family club is the last Paris moral. Terms of subscription, two francs per quarter; wives to accompany their husbands, and grown up daughters their fathers.

THE largest organ in the world will be the organ now building by Willis, London, for the Hall of Arts and Sciences, South Kensington; it will have 111 sounding stops.

A SOUTHERN editor grumbles because he is drawn for three months' petit jury duty after just finishing a few months on the grand jury. He wants a vacation from the jury business.

HENRY A. WISE turned up in the Supreme Court in the Richmond Mayoralty imbroglio, and in order to get a hearing he had to take an oath to support the United States Government.

A LIVERPOOL society for aiding fallen women has taken in over a thousand during its existence, of whom nearly half have been restored to their friends and others permanently reformed.

THERE is war in Wyoming, and the Governor is calling out the military forces of the Territory to meet the red men. Will the women of Wyoming shoulder the musket and go forth to shoot the way they voted?

A WISCONSIN lobbyman thus gushed, by telegraph, over the defeat of a bill: "Drill's bill defeated. Glory be to God on high.

'Sound the loud timbrel o'er Egypt's dark sea,' Kas Claire is cleaned out and the Chippewa's free."

POSTAL CHANGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.—Drake's Mills, Crawford county, Wm. H. Lindsey, vice Wm. Hadley, resigned. Discontinued—Jackson Station, Erie county; papers to Waterford. Established—Brinton, Allegheny county, C. F. Lukens, postmaster.

AT present writing, Wednesday evening, April 6th, says the Cleveland *Herald*, the lake presents the appearance of mid winter. The ice extends in solid surface as far as the eye can reach. A few days since it was blown away, but for the last three days it has been on this shore. The air is raw and damp, with a cloudy sky and indications of a rain storm at near hand.

IT is known that quite a number of the large corporations of the country are refusing to pay any further income tax on their dividends, holding that those to whom they are due are not chargeable with the income tax after the year 1869, and the Pennsylvania Central Railroad has obtained the written opinion of eminent counsel, sanctioning this refusal. In view of the circumstances the Internal Revenue Department is in great embarrassment, not knowing whether to make seizures or not.

THE horrible crime disclosed some months since in the Carmelite Convent at Cracow, by which Barbara Ubeyck was imprisoned in a noisome dungeon for many years, suffering the most cruel neglect, is not to be punished, it seems. It is now stated that in consequence of insufficient proof, the Superior of the convent has been acquitted by the Tribunal before which the case was tried. The judgment of the court was appealed from by the law officers of the Crown. The Supreme Court affirmed the decision of the Tribunal.

THE nomination of Judge Pearre for the Fourth United States Circuit has been withdrawn by the President, and Hugh Bond, an ex Judge of one of the State Courts of Maryland, was appointed to the position. The appointment of Judge Bond appears to give great satisfaction to the Republicans of Maryland, especially the extremely radical and colored wing of the party. At the time of the convention in Maryland for the nomination of delegates to the Chicago convention, a serious rupture occurred in the Republican ranks, one faction being headed by the now Attorney General, Dr. Cresswell, and the other by Judge Bond. This fued was kept up until recently, when a reconciliation was effected, and Judge Bond selected as Circuit Judge in place of Pearre.

We have just concluded, says the New York *Times*, the fifth annual return of the eventful period which, perhaps more than any other, will mold the national destiny. It will be remembered that Sheridan returned on the 26th of March, 1865, from his famous raid on the James River Canal. Five days after came Five Forks, on March 31 and April 1. On the 2 1 of April, Grant assaulted and took the Petersburg lines. Then followed the evacuation of Richmond, the pursuit and capitulation of Lee's army, and finally, on April 10, the capture of Jefferson Davis himself. Those memorable events we now look back upon not with unbecoming exultation, but with devout thankfulness that through them Providence permitted us to gain the assurance of continued and undivided national existence; and that the South itself is thus early persuaded that even for her own true and permanent welfare events could not have better happened otherwise.

THE probability that the Tariff bill will pass the House has awakened an additional interest through various sections of the country, and delegations are appearing at the Capital—one asking for a reduction of duties and the other for an increase. Certain manufacturing interests are demanding an increase of duties simply for the reason that there has been such a decline in gold, that foreign articles are again coming into competition with those of domestic production. To-day a delegation of manufacturers of glass, from Massachusetts and New York, were before the Committee on Ways and Means, asking for an increased specific duty on imported glass, and a reduction of duty on the raw materials entering into that article of manufacture. The present duty on glass is not changed by the pending bill in the House, and the Committee are not disposed to introduce new matter. The great contest is yet to come over the duties on iron, steel and woolen goods.

TREASURER SPINNER has received a letter from prominent Brokers of Philadelphia, endorsing his letter to the President of the New York Park Bank, and expressing themselves in favor of the Funding bill as passed by the Senate. He has also received a letter from the President of a Philadelphia National Bank, in which his letter to the Park Bank is severely commented upon. To this letter General Spinner is preparing a reply, in which he will further sustain the ideas he has promulgated on the funding question and the general financial policy of the government. The bankers contend that the banks should not be compelled to take the bonds at lower rates of interest than they now hold. General Spinner will show that by the first of November next $1,180,000,000 worth of Five-twenty bonds will have matured, so far as the first five years' expiration is concerned, and that therefore the government can call them all in, and as four fifths of the bonds held by the banks are Five-twenties the compulsion does not appear.

THE St. Louis journals report that the effect of the compressed air upon the men working in the caissons of the main piers of the bridge now building across the Mississippi, at that city, is highly injurious. Over fifty of the men engaged in filling in the air chambers with cement have been prostrated by partial paralysis. In some instances a few days' rest has been sufficient to restore the workmen to health, but recently four of the men have died, and forty are still in the hospital, some very low, but the majority in a fair way of recovery. At the Coroner's inquest held upon one of the persons who had died, a fellow workman testified that the men who observed strictly the sanitary regulations established by the engineers would not be injured, and that he never experienced any serious effects from the compressed air. The decease of his companion he attributed to intemperate habits. The use of spirituous liquors will undoubtedly weaken the lungs and render them unable to resist the pressure of two or three atmospheres.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEWS BY CABLE.

The Cable to India—Death of Bishop Kingsley—Easter Holidays—Expected Labor Strike in Paris—Crisis in the French Cabinet — The Conscription Troubles in Spain — Sharp Fighting—Army Recruitment Stopped.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 9.—The telegraphic service with India via Suez and Bombay, by direct cables, promises to meet the expectations of the most sanguine, messages coming through promptly. Messages of ten words between New York and Bombay, India, cost only $17.50 in gold.

A telegram from Rev. Henry Bannister, at Beyrout, announces the sudden death from heart disease of Bishop Kingsley, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Saturday *Review* has a long article, arguing the mitigation of the condemnation of Eyre. The same paper says that the boat races are fast degenerating into betting traps, and thinks such exhibitions should be removed from London waters.

The House of Commons did not adjourn until an early hour this morning.

After the discussion on the Irish land bill, Mr. Newdegate, conservative member for North Warwickshire, moved a Committee on Monastic Institutions be appointed.

Mr. Simeon, liberal member for the Isle of Wight, opposed the motion in a short speech.

Mr. Dodd, liberal member for Stockton, moved to adjourn, which was negatived.

Debate was resumed on Mr. Newdegate's motion, but no result reached.

The resolution of the House of Lords for adjournment to the 28th of April was concurred in, and the House adjourned.

The coming week will be dull here in financial and commercial matters, and business of all sorts will be greatly broken in upon. Monday will be share settling day, the bank statement will be made on Wednesday, weekly cotton circulars issued on Thursday, on account of the occurrence of Good Friday. Though the Stock Exchange will be open nearly every day, the business will be small, as is generally the case on the approach of Easter. Monday will be a close holiday in the market.

Mr. Blacklock, formerly connected with the Electric Telegraph Company, has been appointed superintendent of the Atlantic Cable Company.

The *Shipping Gazette* to-day thinks American exasperation against the Bombay, though irrational, would be spared had she stood by the Oneida after the collision.

It is rumored to-day that Chichester Fortesque, Chief Secretary of Ireland, has been elevated to a Peerage and will soon replace Earl Spencer as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Mr. Palmer will replace the former as Irish Secretary. Lord Hatherley becomes Lord Selborn.

LONDON, April 10.—The *Observer* ridicules the rumors of changes in the British Ministry. The same paper, alluding to the quarrel of the British shareholders with the Erie Railroad managers, says that if the shipowners, ship builders, and American journalism nothing can be known of the progress of Mr. Burt's mission except from private sources.

LIVERPOOL, April 9.—The Anglo-American Cable Company, in response to a petition of Liverpool merchants, have promised to run a direct telegraph line from here to Valentia.

Pixley, Abel, Langley & Co., in their bullion circular, issued to-day, say that notwithstanding dollars are scarce, they do not anticipate any advance in the rates for bullion.

The trial trip of the Vanguard, just concluded, proves her the swiftest of armored ships. She made a fraction under fifteen knots per hour.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 9.—For some time past placards have been posted about on the walls, and elsewhere in public places of the city, inviting all the workmen of Paris to refuse to pay their rents for the month, and join in a general strike on Sunday, 10th inst. The city authorities are taking measures to repress the threatened disorders to morrow, but the newspapers make light of the whole matter.

PARIS, April 9—*Evening.*—The crisis was continued this evening in Ministerial Council, with regard to a definitive reply in the matter of the plebiscite in the Corps Legislatif. M. Ollivier declared that the Government would employ neither menaces nor promises. He argued that the Emperor and empire were out of the question. The only question was, shall we change an absolute empire for a liberal one?

Napoleon's syncope was the result of a strained ankle. The fact has been greatly magnified, chiefly by speculators at the bourse.

The Ollivier ministry has experienced a cabinet crisis, and M. Buffet, Count Daru, Duke de Grammont, Foreign Affairs, and M. Talhante, will probably go out. A council of ministers has been held to consider the choice of succession, should the crisis eventuate in such or other official resignations. M. Ollivier will remain in office as Premier, and it is rumored that Viscount De La Guerranniere and M. Magne will be called for the vacant places in the cabinet.

PARIS, April 10.—The Emperor having refused to make any concession relative to the plebiscetum, M. Buffet, Minister of Finance, has tendered his resignation. No other Minister has yet resigned, but further changes are rumored.

The newspaper organs of the Left Centre express dissatisfaction with the Ministry and say their party in the Corps Legislatif will not support it.

The refusal of the Emperor to yield to the demand of Buffet and his friends is considered a victory for Rouher.

The Deputies of the Left have decided to hold a meeting next Thursday, to which the editors of Paris and provincial opposition journals will be invited. A manifesto will be submitted at this meeting, which if adopted will settle the policy of the opposition party with regard to the *plebiscitum*.

Paris is perfectly tranquil.

At Creuzot the strike shows no signs of ending. Of the workmen who took part in the late disturbance, twenty-five have been sentenced to imprisonment for from one month to three years.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 9.—The telegraphic lines between here and Barcelona are still down, having been cut by the insurgents. The news from that quarter is contradictory. General Baldrich, who was recently appointed to the command of the national troops, had arrived within a short distance of Barcelona, the rebels fleeing before him. It was expected the General would make a decisive attack on the position of the insurgents to-day.

MADRID, April 9—*Evening.*—The *emeute* in Catalonia continues. General Baldrich still heads the government forces near Barcelona. The city of Barcelona is quiet.

Later.—The revolutionary outbreak in the suburbs of Barcelona has been subdued by troops. The Captain General commanding the district of Barcelona, aided by General Baldrich's contingent, attacked the antagonistic position of the revolutionists at half past four o'clock yesterday morning, and at half past six o'clock, after some sharp fighting, obtained complete mastery of the insurgent camp and the outbreak. Government army recruitments under conscription laws, the immediate exciting cause of the trouble, have been terminated everywhere in Spain.

MADRID, April 10.—The anti conscription revolt at Barcelona is ended. The insurgents made a stand at the suburbs. Gracie, the Captain General of the province, attacked their position and after a fight of two hours carried it. The casualties were not heavy on either side.

The Spanish Government has authorized the Cuban authorities to release the American steamer Lloyd Aspinwall and promised indemnity for her detention.

In the Cortez yesterday Senor Rivero announced that conscription had been completed throughout Spain.

MARINE NEWS.

LONDONDERRY, April 9.—The steamship Austria, from Portland, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, April 9.—The steamship China, from New York, has arrived.

LIVERPOOL, April 9.—The steamship City of Durham sailed to-day for Halifax. She was ordered to take the northerly course, and keep a sharp look out for the City of Boston.

LONDONDERRY, April 10.—The steamer Anglia, from New York, has arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, April 9.—*Evening.*—Consols for money 93¾, account 93¾. American securities quiet: 62s 90¾, 65s 90¾, 67s 89¾, 10-40s 86¾. Erie 21, Illinois Central 114¾, A. & G. W. 28¾.

LIVERPOOL, April 9.—Cotton closed quiet; middling uplands 11¼, Orleans 11¾; sales 10,000 bales. California white wheat 9s 1d@9s 2d, red western No 2 7s 9d@7s 10d, winter 8s 7d. Western flour 16s 9d. Corn, No 2 mixed, 28s 6d. Oats 2s 5d. Pork firm, 93s 6d. Beef 106s. Lard 68s. Cheese 10s 6d. Bacon 56s 6d. Cumberland cut tallow 44s 9d.

LONDON, April 9.—Tallow steady at 45s. Sugar quiet. Sperm Oil 92@93s. Whale Oil firm 40s. Linseed Cake firm. Linseed quiet and steady. Linseed Oil quiet and steady.

FRANKFORT, April 9.—Bonds closed flat at 95¼.

PARIS, April 9.—Bourse closed declining. Rentes 73f. 47c.

BREMEN, April 9.—Petroleum flat at 6⅞.

HAMBURG, April 9.—Petroleum flat at 14 mare bancos 8 shillings.

HAVRE, April 9.—Cotton closed quiet.

ANTWERP, April 9.—Petroleum closed quiet at 52¾ francs.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

Ohio Colored Men Petition for Protection—Mrs. Lincoln's Pension—Northern Pacific Railroad—The Tariff—General Deficiency Bill.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. SHERMAN, presented a memorial of a hundred and thirty-seven colored citizens of Circleville, Ohio, setting forth that at the election in that State on Tuesday last they were prevented from voting, notwithstanding the Fifteenth Amendment, the officers whose duty it was to allow them to vote having declined to serve and their places being filled by totally irresponsible persons, leaving practically no redress. They ask for a law to protect their rights hereafter. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. EDMUNDS, Chairman of the Pension Committee, in reply to an inquiry by Mr. Sumner, as to when the report on the bill for the relief of Mrs. Lincoln might be expected, stated the case had been decided and would be reported upon in the course of a week. He declined to state the decision in advance of the report.

Mr. PATTERSON introduced a bill to repeal all existing laws authorizing the transportation and exportation of goods in bond or passing goods in bond to Mexico.

The remainder of the morning hour was consumed by discussion upon a motion by Mr. COLE to discharge the Committee on Naval Affairs from establishing steam service between San Francisco, Australia and South Pacific Islands, and refer the same to the Committee on Commerce.

The Northern Pacific railroad bill was then taken up and Mr. HARLAN continued his argument upon the necessity of adequate protection for the rights of settlers against extravagant donations of public lands to railways.

Messrs. SEWARD and HOWARD followed in favor of the bill.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BINGHAM, from Judiciary Committee, reported a resolution to pay expenses and counsel fees, not exceeding two thousand dollars, incurred by Mr. Butler, of Mass., in defending the suit brought against him in Baltimore by Charles Woolley, for his (Mr. Butler's) action in sustaining the rights of the House, which, after some objection, was adopted.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill, Mr. Wheeler in the chair.

To the paragraph taxing flannels, blankets and woolen goods, hats and yarns several amendments were offered and rejected, and the paragraph remains as originally reported in the bill.

The next paragraph taxes all manufactures wholly or in part of wool or worsted, for paper or printing machines, twenty cents per pound and thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*.

Mr. BUTLER moved to strike out the clause and to reduce the duty were rejected, when the Committee rose.

The House then took up Senate amendments to the deficiency bill.

Mr. BECK remarked that the bill had been increased $1,500,000 since it left the House.

Mr. SAWYER repeated the statement, with the remark that the whole amount was under $4,000,000 less than any general deficiency bill for several years.

Among the Senate amendments concurred in were those striking out the appropriation for the custom house at Sandusky, Ohio; increasing the appropriations for court house at Des Moines, Iowa; appropriating $5,000 for expenses of joint committee on retrenchment; for army contingencies $50,000; for army recruiting service $50,000.

Among those non concurred in were the following: appropriating $25,000 for repairs to Charleston Custom House; $50,000 for marine hospital at Chicago.

Mr. JUDD appealed to the House to concur in the amendments.

Mr. DAWES explained that the object of the Committee in recommending nonconcurrence in this amendment and those for the New York and Boston Postoffices, was for the sole purpose of having definite estimates of their cost and of limiting them to a fixed amount.

Mr. WOOD suggested to Mr. Judd to let the whole matter as to the Marine Hospital at Chicago and to New York and Boston postoffices, and to all other amendments non-concurred in, go to the Conference Committee.

That plan was agreed to and all the amendments non-concurred in were referred to the Committee of conference, consisting of Messrs. Dawes, Sargent and Brooks, of New York.

Adjourned.

CANADA.

The Winnepeg Troubles—Reception of Refugees.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

TORONTO, April 9.—A special from Ottawa says the Government has determined to receive Father Richatt and Mr. Scott as delegates from Red river, and will make propositions based on the bill of rights, which these delegates will convey to the people on their return. An expedition will be dispatched to Fort Williams at the same time. It is expected General Lindsay will meet the members of the cabinet to-morrow and the character of the expedition to Red river be settled.

Drs. Schultz and Lynch, Joseph Winkman and Wm. Davere, from Fort Garry, arrived to-night. They received demonstrations at Coburg, Belleville and Prescott. At the latter place they were received by the Mayor.

A town meeting is called for next Monday night, to express the feeling of the city on the murder of Scott at Fort Garry.

Upper Rivers.

[By P. & A. Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, PA., April 10.—River rising slowly with 6 feet water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 65 degrees at 7 P. M. F.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., April 10.—River stationary with about 5 feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 52 at 7 P. M. F.

GREENSBORO, PA., April 10.—River stationary with 3 feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 54 at 7 P. M. L.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Gov. Senter, of Tennessee—Revenue Raid—Cabinet Change—Alabama Claims—Fenian Raid.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1870.

TENNESSEE.

Governor Senter, of Tennessee, was before the Reconstruction Committee this morning, and was non-committal. The only suggestion he made was, if the Government furnished him troops he could maintain peace. He will be examned on Tuesday, when he will be subjected to a close cross examination with a view to elicit facts.

A REVENUE RAID.

Commissioner Delano this afternoon received information of the destruction of nineteen stills and about five million bushels of mash in the Fourth District of Park Commissioners. John G. Green, late President, has been retained as one of the Commissioners. Senator Bradly succeeds Sweeny as City Chamberlain.

The following have been appointed Health Commissioners: Stephen Smith, late Assistant Chamberlain; John Mullaly, Magnus, Gross, Guovanni and Acarine.

The following have been appointed Excise Commissioners: Walter M. Price, John Horan, Michael Notchman. Fire Commissioners: M. Hitchman, Speaker of Assembly, Assemblyman John G. Blain, Alexander Shaler and J. Galway. Alexander Freer has been appointed Commissioner of Charities.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the American Colonization Society this evening, John Orcott, Secretary, spoke at length, asking for more funds to carry out the objects of the society.

ACCOMPLISHED!

Last Meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society—It is Formally Disbanded.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, April 9.—The last meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society was held to-day at Apollo Hall. The morning session was presided over by Wendell Phillips, who congratulated the Society upon the dawn of the day hardly any believed they would ever see. He said: Now that the nation has put itself behind the pledge made by the Society in years gone by, that the colored race should have all the rights and privileges of American citizens, we feel that our work is accomplished. We have nothing to do now but to thank God and throw our exertions henceforth in channels more fitting for the hour.

Letters were read from Secretary Boutwell, Vice President Colfax, Governor Alcorn, of Mississippi, Charles Sumner, C. D. Drake, Congressmen Kelly, John G. Whittier, Maria Chilis and others.

Mr. Phillips read the following resolutions, which were passed:

Resolved, That in the ratification of the fifteenth amendment we see the fulfillment of the pledge which the anti-slavery movement made to the colored population of the United States, to secure to them all the rights and privileges which belong to them as men and as Americans.

Resolved, That while social prejudice, the anarchy and ruin of the secessions at the South, the ignorance, poverty, disease and lack of organization which must for a time weaken the blacks, will all contribute to make the exercise of these rights neither easy nor always right for years to come, still, since a voting class is never permanently wronged without its own consent, we feel we may safely trust to the general influence of civilization and Christianity.

Resolved, That, thanking Almighty God for the marvellous and unexpected public events which it has pleased him to do this great work, penitent for a guilty past, grateful for a triumphant and undeserved present, we welcome a wronged equal to our sides, promising him henceforth to make every effort to secure to him a safe exercise of all his rights and the present opportunity for social enjoyment, relaxing no whit of pledge left us in the hands of the fallen, in social, civil or religious life of that hateful prejudice which has hitherto poisoned and still so largely disgraces our legislatures; and now do therefore disband the American Anti Slavery Society.

Rev. Jno P. Sargent made a few brief remarks.

Miss Lucretia Mott said when the anti-slavery movement commenced she had no idea the victory would be accomplished in her day, and to God belonged all the praise.

Rev. Mr. Burns, Frederick Douglass and others made remarks, and the meeting adjourned till afternoon.

The afternoon meeting was presided over by Wendell Phillips, who delivered a stirring speech. Henry C. Wright then moved that the American Anti-Slavery Society adjourn *sine die*.

This brought out Stephen S. Foster, who thought it still too early to close the labors of the Society, as time had shown that Garrison was greatly mistaken when he advised the dissolution five years ago. It had in his (Mr. Foster's) opinion done more effective service within the last five years than at any previous time.

Mrs. Tappan, who has resided many years in the South, took the same view.

H. C. Wright, C. C. Barleigh, Mr. Phillips, Mary Grow, Frederick Douglass and others spoke in opposition to Mr. Foster, and contended that the object of the Society had been accomplished and it should now dissolve.

Mrs. Foster also spoke in opposition to her husband, and after two hours debate it was finally voted to disband, with only one dissenting vote, Mr. Foster.

The society was organized in Philadelphia thirty-seven years ago, and at the close of the proceedings it was stated there was not then a single member present who attended the first meeting.

This evening a commemorative social reunion was held, at which speeches were made by Fred. Douglass, Wendell Phillips, Hon. Geo. W. Julian, Rev. W. H. Channing, Mrs. Howe and others.

SOLDIERS' REUNION.

Army of the Potomac Society—Enthusiastic Demonstration—The President and other Distinguished Heroes in Attendance.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—There was a great rush to the Academy of Music to-day to witness the reunion of the Army of the Potomac. The parquette was occupied by members of the Sixth Army Corps, Cavalry and Artillery Association. On the entrance of President Grant, Gen. Sheridan and other heroes, the manifestations of enthusiasm were immense. The entire audience rose *en masse*, and with cheers, waving of flags, hats, handkerchiefs, &c., continued the demonstration for some time. Cheers were then given individually for the President, Generals Sheridan, Meade, Burnside and McClellan. Among the Generals present were Sheridan, Sherman, Burnside, Banks, Meade, Porter, Dent, Belknap, Casey, Heintzelman, Patterson, Ruff, Shaler, Haupt, Bingham, Owen, Prevost, McCandless, Newton, King, Wright, Vanvliet, McDowell, Humphreys, Wright, Vinton and a great number of others recognized amid the crowd. The proceedings commenced with a prayer by Rev. Mr. Pomeroy. After music from the band General Sheridan, President of the Society, introduced Gen. Martindale, the orator of the day, whose address was a masterly production, eliciting frequent bursts of applause. He was followed by George H. Boker, who read an original poem composed for the occasion.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—The second reunion banquet of the Society of the Army of the Potomac came off last evening at the Continental. About two hundred sat down to the repast. Gen Meade presided, he having been selected as President of the Society. Gen. Sheridan, his predecessor in that position, sat at the left and President Grant at the right. Among the distinguished soldiers present were Generals Sherman, Burnside, Schofield, McDowell, Franklin, Ingalls, Secretary Belknap and Secretary Cox.

NEW YORK CITY.

Changes in City Government—The McFarland Trial.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, April 9, 1870.

RESIGNATIONS.

City Chamberlain Sweeney has resigned. It was tendered by the Mayor to Hugh Smith, but declined. It is considered one of the most lucrative offices in the city.

It is reported that Police Superintendent Kennedy has resigned and Captain Jourdan will be his successor.

NEW YORK, April 10, 1870.

WILL BE RESUMED.

The McFarland trial will be continued to-morrow, when the witnesses who will probably be called are the inmates of the house on Amity street, where Mr. Richardson resided at the time of the first shooting. During the week Horace Greeley, H. W. Beecher and other prominent actors in the marriage ceremony will be put upon the stand.

CHANGE IN CITY OFFICERS.

The following are the changes in the city government: Peter B. Sweeny, who resigned the City Chamberlainship, has been appointed President of the Central Park Commissioners. John G. Green, late President, has been retained as one of the Commissioners. Senator Bradly succeeds Sweeny as City Chamberlain.

The following have been appointed Excise Commissioners: Stephen Smith, late Assistant Chamberlain; John Mullaly, Magnus, Gross, Guovanni and Acarine.

The following have been appointed Excise Commissioners: Walter M. Price, John Horan, Michael Notchman. Fire Commissioners: M. Hitchman, Speaker of Assembly, Assemblyman John G. Blain, Alexander Shaler and J. Galway. Alexander Freer has been appointed Commissioner of Charities.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the American Colonization Society this evening, John Orcott, Secretary, spoke at length, asking for more funds to carry out the objects of the society.

BALTIMORE.

Terrific Boiler Explosion in a Sugar Refinery—Loss of Life—Schooner Damaged.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BALTIMORE, March 9.—A terrific boiler explosion occurred a little after twelve o'clock to-day, at the Chesapeake steam sugar refinery, owned by Sterling & Ahrens, and lying between and extending from O'Donnell's to Dugan's wharf, below Pratt street. The boiler room and kiln house, and Dugan's wharf, were completely wrecked, and fifteen feet of the steam bakery of James Porter & Co., adjoining on the north, from the base to the roof blown into fragments.

The loss of life is not yet ascertained. A colored man, named Johnson, was killed on Dugan's wharf, immediately in front of the refinery. Wm. McKinney, superintendent of the refinery, and two workmen are missing and are supposed to be buried in the ruins. Three workmen were taken out badly injured. A colored man was blown into the dock and seriously wounded, but he was rescued by a fireman.

Several lighters on the schooner Mary Alice, of Baltimore, owned in Wicomico county, were severely hurt. The schooner was lying abreast of the refinery, at Dugan's wharf. All the upper stories of the refinery, the boilers, &c., were carried away by the explosion, her sails set on fire and her boat stove. Her deck was covered several feet with the debris from the wreck, timbers from eighteen feet long and six by four inches were driven through her deck and left standing upright.

The explosion threw four boilers of sixty horse power each in the room, and it is supposed two of them exploded. They were put up about five weeks ago. One boiler was driven upward partly through the second wall and the other boilers were completely covered in ruins. The windows and sash of buildings a distance of several hundred feet from the explosion were shattered.

The police and fire departments are clearing away the wreck. The principal loss is in damage to the building and lost engines.

A fire broke out about an hour after the explosion, but was soon extinguished. At the time of explosion the engineer was in another part of the building and the engine in charge of a fireman.

LATER.—The bodies of Wm. Duncan and A. Pindle were taken from the ruins of the boiler room. The bodies of superintendent McKinney and fireman Koons and son are not yet recovered. The space in which to work is very narrow and filled with ruins, so that not over two men can work at a time. It is believed the killed will not exceed six and wounded six. Large crowds are gathered to night.

BALTIMORE, April 10.—The bodies of the engineer, Koons, the foreman and a boy, were recovered from the ruins of the sugar refinery, and this forenoon another dead body was taken from the dock. The bodies recovered are seven, viz: James W. Duncan, wood corder; A. D. Pindle, wood dealer; James Dunn, private watchman; W. McKinney, foreman of the refinery; James Conney, fireman; Edward Gibson, colored wood sawer, and Riley A. Berry, about ten years old. The work of removing the ruins was discontinued this morning after the remains of the foreman and fireman were found. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to their deaths by the explosion of a steam boiler, caused by insufficiency of water.

ST. LOUIS.

Defaulting City Treasurer — Amount $120,000—Lost in Speculating.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, April 10.—The informal examination of Mr. Susisky, the alleged defaulting City Treasurer, by the Mayor and other city officers, and his bondsmen, terminated at a very late hour last night. The information obtained in substance is as follows: Just previous to the expiration of his first term of office Susisky loaned ten thousand dollars to a friend, which was not returned promptly, and he raised money on his individual note and replaced it. His note he took up with city funds. Subsequently, to retrieve this loss, and by the advice of friends, he sent forty-five thousand dollars to Belden & Co., New York, for speculative purposes. Belden & Co. filled and the money was used. Later he sent twenty-five thousand dollars more to other parties and that was lost. He also loaned to A. E. Kreoger, a man of some note here as a speculative philosopher of the German school, and former City Treasurer, some forty thousand dollars, which is said to have been lost in stock speculations. Various other minor sums have been used in a similar way, the whole aggregating about one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. Mr. Susisky is a poor man and the loss will fall upon his bondsmen. He has been suspended from office by Mayor Cole, and is retained in custody until a more thorough examination of his accounts is made.

—General Sheridan has received a communication, in the shape of a petition, signed by several hund

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING,
Cor. Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1870.

Bonds at Frankfort, 95¼.

Petroleum at Antwerp, 52½f.

Gold closed in New York on Saturday at 113¼.

Among the important measures which failed to pass, at the recent session of the Legislature, were the bill to authorize the election of a sixth Supreme Judge, the third Philadelphia police bill, and the local option temperance bill.

It was telegraphed on Thursday morning, from Harrisburg, to a prominent railway official in Philadelphia, that the Senate was then hearing the Governor's veto message read. The reply came back over the wires: "I don't believe it!" He had mistaken his man. That was all!

Gov. Senter, of Tennessee, is in Washington, at the request of the House Committee, for consultation upon the affairs of his State. He thinks he could keep the peace if he had the control of an ample Federal force. This substantially concedes the truth of all the bad accounts we have had, of social disorder and of the impotence of legal authority in Tennessee.

We have, from California, an idle story of an effort to organize resistance to the operation of the new Article in that State. The report is only worthy of credence in this, that it represents the opposition as confined to the Democracy. The foolish people could not play a surer card to lose their present control of the State. Nullification of that stripe would soon make California thoroughly Republican.

Senator Lowry may contemplate his failures, which would mortify the pride of any man but him. He did not get his new county, with its premium on his town lots, nor his canal enlargement, with its lucrative margin on the present property, nor his cross cut railway with half a million for him to disburse. He has gained nothing at the late session, beyond the execrations of his outraged constituents and the hearty contempt of honest men everywhere. And all that he had before.

Governor Geary has unanswerably vindicated the wisdom of the framers of our Constitution, in confiding the prerogative of the veto to the Executive hands. The friends of Legislative absolutism have frequently chafed under an exercise of this power which has not comported with the views of a temporary majority; indeed, the power may often have been abused in the history of our National and State politics, but such transitory evils are remediable in another way quite in keeping with the abstract idea of popular sovereignty, while the unrestrained prerogative itself has in more than one instance proven to be the bulwark of public rights, and the defense of our public obligations, against influences otherwise irresistible. The Governor has now not only won golden opinions for himself, but he has powerfully fortified his most conspicuous prerogative—that of participation in the law-making power. He has simply been faithful to a duty which an intelligent people, with their eyes open, entrusted to his hands.

The Grand Jury, in their presentment which we published on Saturday, "calls attention to the oppressive exercise of power manifested by the Executive of the city, in inflicting fines on poor offenders who may be taken up for assault and battery, surety of the peace, &c., which are construed by the Mayor and Aldermen into disorderly conduct." If this is not merely the growling of some "bear with a sore head," we must confess our inability to define its meaning.

In the paragraph immediately preceding, the "grand inquest" say that many of the bills brought before them were of such a trifling character that "if common sense had governed they would not have reached the grand jury room." Pray what would they have the Executive do with these cases?

The insinuation or statement that the Executive officer of either this city or Allegheny, have exercised or are exercising a "monstrosity of power," is wholly unwarranted and uncalled for, especially in the manner designated by the grand jury.

We may congratulate the people of Kansas upon their gain in our own loss. For more than thirty years, a citizen of Pittsburgh, our well-known and most estimable friend, Mr. Josiah Copley, now finds himself unable to resist the material attractions of the young but promising sister State, and has removed thither, adopting it as his future residence. This gentleman has been, during a long career of most enviable merit and usefulness among us, most successful in securing the sincerest regard of all who have known him, and these were a great multitude—for he has been, more or less for the past quarter of a century, active in the journalism of Western Pennsylvania, and always a leader in all right ideas and good works. The Gazette owes to him its grateful acknowledgments for the frequent labors of a pen which never failed to maintain the right, or faltered in its exposure of the wrong. A few years since, he conducted its responsible management, to the great acceptance of its readers; of late he has been a frequent and valued contributor to its columns. We now lose an associate whom we knew how to esteem, this community a citizen which it knows not how to spare, and Kansas gains one whom, we are quite sure, its people will not be long in appreciating, and honoring as he deserves.

LIGHT WANTED.

The suppression of anything like a fair record of the proceedings and debates of the Legislature was, manifestly, a part of the programme of that powerful combination of jobbing peculators which, in November last, was organized to control the ensuing session and direct all of its enactments, to the pecuniary and political profit of the conspirators. They saw their fair opportunity to excite a popular odium against the old "Record," which was clearly a job, and for which past Legislatures were especially responsible, and they improved it to sweep away everything like a complete record of the current proceedings. Complying partially with the letter of the Constitution, they sanctioned a meagre skeleton outline of the official transactions, from which no one can gather a correct notion of the actual position of members upon questions of interest, and purposely have kept the people in the dark. A job as the old "Record" was, it had this undeniable merit, that we could always see and know what members were saying as well as doing, and an unfaithful member could not rely upon boldly swearing himself out of any just impeachment for official misconduct. The recent session proves to us that the rascals were shrewd, in blotting out the dangerous testimony of a correct and minute report, and that they have abused their opportunities now with all the audacity of impunity. It will be a hard matter to convict one of them, even the most guilty, of official misbehavior and unfaithfulness, from the mere outline synopsis which they have sanctioned: what the press has from time to time reported against them, they will have the cheek to swear out of, without trouble or a blush. At the next session, let us have a record of real fidelity and value, and an honest Legislature will have no trouble in securing its honest and prompt publication. Said Speaker White, of the Senate, in his brief but sensible inaugural address:

> While at the opening of the session there was a diversity of opinion among us as to the propriety of a continuance of a publication of a Record of Legislative Proceedings in an expeditious, accurate and economical manner, there is now, after the experience of a whole session without any record whatever, except a brief journal, no difference of opinion I apprehend among us. All seem to agree that a Legislature, closed to the avenues of public opinion, partakes more of the character of a Star Chamber than the Legislature of a free people. I trust the opening of the next session will see us all united on a policy in this regard, just to ourselves, the constituencies severally represented, and to the Commonwealth at large.

THE LESSON OF THE WINTER.

The great corporations which have so effectively controlled our State legislation at the session just now closed, will have less inclination to disapprove of the Governor's veto, of the omnibus railway bill, when their managers consider, as they well may, what other important results were otherwise certain to follow. That veto postpones, for the present, at least, a question, the agitation of which could not fail to affect the interests of the corporations; it has deferred an issue which it will not be for the advantage of any interest whatever to provoke; upon which there is no incorporated power in this Commonwealth strong enough to challenge the popular sentiment or to brow beat the public sense of law and justice with impunity.

When we say that, in this veto, Governor Geary has not only defended the interests and protected the reputation of Pennsylvania, and saved the Republican party from that impending blow which, for a season, would have obliterated all distinctive lines as they have heretofore existed, crushing both parties alike, but that he has also shielded more than one corporate institution from a storm which was already gathering, and which would have swept down very soon and with destructive fury, upon influences temporarily perverted and so obnoxious to the popular judgment, we say no more than the situation warrants. It is not to be denied that such illegitimate influences exist; that they have grown already very powerful, that they are constantly increasing, and that they should and must be restrained and diminished. Governor Geary has put up one barrier to check them; whether more shall be hereafter needed and supplied by public opinion will depend much upon the discretion with which corporate wealth and ambition shall profit by this lesson, as a hint in season, and withdraw from its offensive policy of aggrandizement at the expense of every popular right and public interest in Pennsylvania.

The events of the past winter, the culminating audacity of purposes and tactics which have been growing more and more obnoxious to the public sense for years past, leave the people of this Commonwealth in no temper to be trifled with further. Hereafter, they propose to manage their own legislation, without such interference, and to shape the policy of the State, in every respect, so as to promote the greatest good of the greatest number, regarding all interests alike. It will not be wise, or safe, for any special interest, of no matter what reach or consequence, to interfere with this exclusive sovereignty of the people. There has been altogether too much of it, heretofore; there must be very much less of this, hereafter, or the consequences will be inevitable and may be disastrous to those intrusive influences.

We are sincere friends of these corporations, as being a legitimate and most effective element in the development of social and material interests. To that, as their proper functions, we desire to see their energies always confined. Within all safe and proper bounds, we shall go with those who go farthest in upholding their special privileges. Beyond that, we can neither justify or even consent to ignore any dangerous intrusion upon the rights which are reserved to the people alone.

It would be idle to attempt to deny the probable grounds for the public belief that corporate influence has been quite too potential in controling our legislation of late years. We submit to all concerned that the time has come to draw off from the Capitol lobbies. The managers of our great companies are men of marked ability and shrewdness. We suggest to them that it may be a blunder to push these tactics any further. It is not wise to alienate friends, or to inflame opposition. Let them in their political as in their financial, in their illegitimate as in their legitimate operations, exhibit an equal sagacity, and lose no time in reconsidering and abandoning tactics which, in the long run, are certain to be unprofitable.

THE FREEDMEN.

At the close of the war much anxiety was manifested for the temporal welfare of the vast number of freedmen suddenly lifted out of bondage into the enjoyment of full liberty. Reared in slavery, deprived, in the great majority of instances, of even a primary school education, never taught self reliance, strangers to economy, never having any money to economize or invest, and totally ignorant of all the laws and principles of business, they truly were objects of much concern to those deeply interested in their general welfare and who helped to bring about their freedom and independence. Croakers, with no unwarrantable grounds whereon to base their baleful predictions, propounded the problem "what was to become of these helpless people since taken away from the lowly cabins where they were under the fostering care and guardianship of intelligent masters?" No answer could well be made, and all awaited with prayerful anxiety the solution of the question by the newly made freedmen themselves. The result has been fairly worked out. The slave negroes, although never ambitious before the boon of freedom was extended them, seemed fully and keenly to realize their situation, and to feel that the eyes of the world were bent upon them and that they were charged to work out their destiny as a class, alone and unaided. They thronged to the schools opened for them to acquire education; became more industrious; struggled manfully to gain the better opinion of those who despised them and the greater confidence of those who had lifted them up, and in their new life extended the willing hand of help and friendliness towards them. They were not long in learning the value of money, and instinctively became economical. Many used the first funds acquired by their own labors to find more congenial homes in the North and West, and, in filling useful places in life, were lost sight of as freedmen in the full rank and position with their brethren who never had known the galling chains of slavery. The prosperous and happy condition of this class everywhere is a matter of congratulation, not only to the earnest pioneers who labored for their emancipation but likewise to all good citizens no matter how strong their past doubts, prejudices and misgivings may have been; and moreover, it develops a mental and physical capacity in the negro to take care of himself and a worthiness to enjoy the full rights of a citizen in a free government.

In order to better illustrate the prosperity of the former slaves of the country, we cite the instance furnished by the fifth annual report just made, and for which we are indebted to the General Manager, our former townsman, Col. D. L. Eaton, of the financial condition of the National Freedmen's Savings Company, having its head quarters at Washington—a corporation, the charter of which was approved by President Lincoln in March, 1865, its object being to foster and encourage economical and industrious habits among the freedmen of the land. There are seventeen branches of the parent institution located in as many cities, and the depositors are exclusively freedmen. During its operations, five years, the sum of $12,605,782 was deposited, and the increase is so rapid that the managers find it difficult to keep pace with the extra demands on their time and financial labors. There have been drawn out over $10,000,000 during the same period of time, most of which was applied to the purchase of lands and homesteads, and the establishment of mercantile and mechanical businesses by the depositors. The great success which has attended the operations of the Company, encourages us to hope that we have, as yet, only seen the beginning of the work of economy among the people of color. It is ample evidence, however, of the thrift, frugality and economy of the freedmen as a class. The deposits have averaged 73 per centum of an increase, one year upon another since the opening of the bank, and the ratio is largely on the increase. This flattering exhibit will be received with pleasure by all interested in the welfare of the freedmen of America, who have been called to enjoy, under the XVth Amendment, full participation in our government.

The recent action of the Senate on the income tax has not been properly understood. The subjoined statement of its nature is correct:

> The bill provides for the continuance during 1870 of the tax of five per cent. on income derived from the following sources, to wit: Dividends of banks, trust companies, savings' institutions and insurance companies, dividends and interest on the bonds of internal improvement companies, and salaries of persons in the civil, military, naval, or other employment of the United States. The other sections of the law which imposes a tax of five per cent. on the gains, profits and income of every citizen, have been postponed for consideration, when the general revenue law comes up before Congress for action.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

> The reasons given by the Governor for the veto of the Omnibus Railway bill are conclusive both as to the law and the sound policy of the case. The whole scheme was a gigantic combination of "log-rolling legislation," which is forbidden by the Constitution—the appolication of the Sinking fund, which is a violation of the same instrument, and of plunder for the benefit of corporations, which have no claim upon the public fund of the State. It was well described by Senator Buckalew when he stigmatized it in the Senate as "the big steal;" and the Governor is entitled to the thanks of the entire Commonwealth for interposing his constitutional authority to defeat it.

The Lancaster *Examiner* says:

> While we are free to confess we have taken occasion to question the propriety of some of Governor Geary's acts, we gladly accord to him the meed of praise that is so justly due him, for the manly stand he has taken in behalf of the people, against the plunderers and corruptionists. For ourselves and in behalf of the people of Lancaster county, we tender him our thanks—earnest, hearty thanks. We know that we speak the sentiments of nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand of the sturdy taxpayers of Lancaster county, when we tender the thanks of the people, for this veto.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The "Post" and the School Question.

The *Post* makes a rude assault upon the Allegheny School Controller, who introduced the resolutions pledging the Board against a division of the school fund. While it indulges in very coarse epithets in regard to his credibility, it charges also that he has reaped but small intellectual advantage from common schools. It likewise effects not to know him. But a good many years ago, when the *Post* held a much higher literary rank than now, the editor made personal application to that now obscure individual, inviting him to write for his paper, upon any subject except politics. He complied, and wrote frequently, and his articles were conspicuously headed, loaded and *Post*ed; and at times flattering editorials called the particular attention of the reader to them. But now, when he happens to tread somewhat heavily upon the toes of the *Post's* theological peculiarities, he is ungratefully spurned. This is shabby conduct from the *Post*, whose tallest feather has heretofore been his urbanity.

Allegheny.

A writer in the Kansas City *Bulletin* gives us some information respecting the Piegan Indians, about whom so much has lately been said. Their place of habitation was the country round Fort Benton, at the head of navigation on the Missouri river, ranging north up the Marias and Sun rivers, and south on the waters of the Yellowstone and Big Horn. It abounds in buffalo, antelope and mountain sheep. The herbage and shrubbery being very scarce and the high lands far from fertile, the subsistence of the Piegans was far from certain. When the writer of the article referred to saw them he was struck with their diseased, "dirty and decidedly Lazarus-like appearance." The children appeared to be starved and the squaws had contracted unpleasant relationships with the white men of the fort. The Piegans and Bloods are offshoots of the Blackfeet, and all are descended from the Mercatanes. They have long been unfriendly to the whites.

It is not known whether Gen. Butler's joint resolution to annex San Domingo will be pressed just now, and in view of the question of propriety in taking the subject out of the hands of the Senate whilst the treaty is under consideration in the latter body, it is expected that the House will not be willing to entertain the joint resolution proposition until the Senate shall have disposed of the treaty either by ratification or by rejection. The plan that seems to obtain favor most is to appoint a commission to visit San Domingo and report whether the island should be annexed or not. Were the treaty out of the hands of the Senate, there is but little doubt that a joint resolution of annexation would pass in both Houses.

The third and last attempt at the Metropolitan Police bill at Harrisburg failed. Its failure was caused by the refusal of eleven Republicans from the rural districts to give it their support. They objected that, inasmuch as the Governor had already vetoed one bill this session, it was more than probable this would share the same fate. They were generally men of honor and integrity and cannot be accused of having been influenced by any corrupt motives. Johnson states as a reason for the passage of the bill that he had been told that in a certain station house in Philadelphia all of the policemen but two were intoxicated when a visitor entered that place at nine o'clock on a recent morning.

Ohio and the P. Ft. W. & C. Road.

Some time since Mr. Gaston offered in the Ohio House of Representatives a resolution instructing the Committee on Railroads to make certain inquiries relative to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. Among them was one which embodies all, to-wit: "By what authority does does the said railroad company exercise the privilege of acting as a corporation within this State?" The resolution was adopted and the Committee on Railroads set to work. Deeming the question of great importance, the matter was referred to Attorney General Lord for his opinion.

In compliance with this request, the Attorney General submitted the following opinion:

> "Office of the Attorney Gen'l, } Columbus, April 4, 1870. }
>
> "*Hon. D. J. Callen, Chairman of Standing Committee on Railroads of the House of Representatives:* Sir—I have examined, as far as my limited time will allow, the subjects spoken of in House resolution No. 66, submitted to me by your committee, and have the honor to reply as follows:
>
> "First and second. The Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company were originally two corporations of the State of Ohio, authorized and organized under the Railroad Act of 1848, and of course under the old Constitution.
>
> "Under the act of 1852, (S. & C., 280) and the act of May 1, 1856, (S. & C., 327,) these two companies were, in August, 1856, with the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, consolidated, and the new Company took the name of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company. This act of consolidation, I am satisfied, merged all the property, rights, privileges and franchises of said two Ohio companies, with the Fort Wayne and Chicago Company, except the franchise of corporate existence. This right or franchise *to be a corporation*, as I think, remained with the old companies undisturbed, notwithstanding the agreement for consolidation, believing that under the Constitution the new company could not, even with the aid of such legislation as then existed, or any other legislation, acquire the right to corporate existence in this way. In 1861 suit was instituted by the mortgagees of the different companies forming the new company, in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, and a decree rendered directing that the property, rights, and franchises of these corporations should be sold, and under that decree sale was made of all the property, rights, and privileges of the old companies and the new company that could be sold, or upon which the mortgages could have a lien by virtue of their mortgages. The franchises of corporate existence was not then the subject of lien as property, and therefore did not pass by the sale, but remained where it originally was. Lanier and others bought what was sold and no more. Lanier and others, in 1862, sold to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company what they bought and no more, for they had no more to sell.
>
> "This last company, to whom Lanier and others sold, is a foreign corporation, created by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and own the property bought by it of Lanier & Co., and operated that part of its line of road lying in Ohio (prior to its lease to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company), or claimed to operate it under the seventh section of the act of April 11, 1861. That statute expressly provides that such company shall exercise no power, privilege, faculty or franchise within this State inconsistent with the laws thereof, and that such part of such railroad shall be subject to all regulations of law in the same manner as railroads in this State in like cases, and that the corporation owning the same shall be subject to all duties imposed by law, and be sued, in the same manner as a corporation of this State might be sued, &c. (See proviso to Section 7.)
>
> "So far, then, it is clear the present Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company is without corporate existence under the Constitution and laws of Ohio. Under the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania it cannot exercise corporate powers in Ohio.
>
> "A franchise to be a corporation is originally a part of the sovereignty of the State. The State granted to persons desirous of exercising corporate powers a portion of this sovereignty. This sovereignty, in its original position, or when so granted, cannot exist outside of the State to which it belongs. It follows that this company has no corporate existence in Ohio.
>
> "Upon principles of comity, it is permitted to operate that portion of its railroad in Ohio, subject in all respects to the general laws of Ohio regulating railroads. It is a grave question—and I do not now propose to discuss it—how far the principle of comity ought to be extended to a foreign corporation. Whether it should be allowed the rights of eminent domain, or even to own real estate in Ohio, or to operate and monopolize its great thoroughfares.
>
> "It may be claimed that, under the act of May 4, 1863, (S. and C., 131,) this new company has 'acquired the franchise to be a corporation.' If this be the case then, it seems to me Section 1, Article 13 of the Constitution is of little avail, or Section 2 of the same article either.
>
> "Here is a foreign corporation, by this statute vested with the special privilege of 'acquiring' corporate existence as a corporation in Ohio by a special mode.
>
> "This section of the Constitution can not be help, it seems to me, to warrant the perpetuation of special privileges in this way.
>
> "3. I can find no official evidence of the lease of this road to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; nor do I know any authority under which such a lease can affect the portion of said line in Ohio, unless it be implied from Section 7 of the act of 1861 above referred to.
>
> "4. The present operators of said railroad have no general office in Ohio, so far as I can ascertain, as to mode of service. See S. and C. 542, act of April 30, 1860, also S. and C. 118 and 119, Sections 46 and 47.
>
> "5. I have no data to determine anything as to the increase of capital stock referred to.
>
> "6. The Attorney General has full power to proceed, when complaint is properly made against any corporation, etc., (see S. and C. page 80, act of May 1, 1852), and until some person shall have shown himself aggrieved, it is hardly necessary to order the Attorney General to institute proceedings. This is, however, a matter purely in the discretion of the General Assembly.
>
> Very respectfully,
> "F. B. Pond, Attorney General."

After receiving this opinion the committee held several protracted meetings, at which the matter was fully discussed in all its bearings. Some of the discussion was warm, and demonstrated that nothing was to be done without good cause for it. As the result of these deliberations, the committee have prepared the following report:

"The Committee on Railroads, to whom was referred House Resolution No. 66—relative to the corporate existence of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company—having had the same under consideration, find that the said company is not a corporation under the laws of the State; that the line of railway in this State run and operated by said company, is so run and operated without authority of law; that said company has no authority to make contracts or appropriate private property within this State; that said company has increased its capital stock seventy per cent. without authority of law, and that the lease made by said company to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company of that part of its railway which lies in this State is void, and that the public welfare requires that the legal status of said company shall be inquired into by a court of law having jurisdiction in such cases. They therefore recommend the adoption of the following joint resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Attorney General of this State be and is hereby directed to cause proceedings, in the nature of a *quo warranto* to be instituted against said company, and to prosecute the same to final judgment with faithful diligence. As to other matters contained in said resolutions we would ask for further time for their consideration.

"D. J. Callen,
"E. H. Gaston,
"Geo. W. Steele,
"H. W. Curtiss,
"G. W. Hill,
"J. C. Waldron,
"Committee."

The resolutions will soon be submitted to the House for action. The committee express their determination to push the subject with all their might.

The President, it is understood, has determined to nominate General Canby to the Major Generalship made vacant by the death of Gen. Thomas.

CONSTITUTIONAL FRANCE.

Views of the Paris Press on Napoleon's Expressed Intentions.

The *Liberte* says very little, but its observations are most emphatic: "The Napoleonian dynasty," M. Emile de Girardin says, "is henceforth founded. Who now, if bold enough to attack it, would be strong enough to shake it? There cannot fairly remain the smallest room for distrust in any impartial mind. Those who still questioned the sincerity of the Emperor can no longer."

Le Siecle says: "It would be puerile to endeavor to attenuate the importance of the determination taken by the Emperor, in accord with the Cabinet. The Imperial letter severs the cable which still bound us with absolute power."

L'Opinion Nationale says: The Emperor's letter is evidently a fresh step in the constitutional transformation on which we have entered. Using the initiative which no one in a parliamentary country, whether monarchial or republican, would presume to contest for the Chief of the Executive, he has restored the constituent power to the Sovereign superior to all other Sovereigns—the only real one, the nation! The surprise, the discomfiture, we will even say the despair, will be for the Orleanists, and not for either the Democrats or Napoleonists.

La Patrie says: This letter shows that the Emperor, with the admirable political sense of which he has given so many proofs since the last elections, has on the grave question of the constituent powers listened to the advice of his Ministry, and sided with the liberal and moderate men who, we feel convinced, form the immense majority of the nation. All the reactionary intrigues and pusillanimous suggestions have failed before the high acuteness of that great mind.

Indignation Against Eyre.

It is quite natural that there should be the strongest possible feeling in America at the conduct of the Captain of the Bombay, but I think I can safely assure you that the feeling here is almost if not quite as strong. The only difference I can perceive is a disposition to wait until all the facts in the case can be known. If it is proved that that officer actually turned his back upon the Oneida, knowing her condition, it would not be safe for him ever again to show his head in England; and even now the mysterious sentence of the tribunal before which the case was examined causes the greatest astonishment. If Captain Eyre was not guilty he ought not to have been punished at all; but if guilty, he could not have been guilty in part, and the suspension of his certificate for six months is about the most inadequate and ridiculous punishment ever inflicted upon a man, to whose carelessness or wilful neglect must be attributed the deaths of one hundred and twenty persons.—*London Correspondent Philadelphia Inquirer.*

The Democratic journals of the country are evidently reduced to a desperate strait for some tangible and probable ground of opposition to the present Administration, since they have been driven into the necessity of impugning the motives of President Grant in advising the acquisition of San Domingo. In honorable contrast to the slanderous insinuations of the journals of that party generally is the following from the Boston *Post*:

> Nobody who knew the President has doubted that in urging the ratification of the San Domingo treaty, with whatever errors of judgment and taste in the methods adopted, he has been actuated solely by patriotic motives. The definite publication of his views in the matter has shown that there was much to be said in favor of the measure. But it has not withstood the far weightier considerations upon the other hand, and since the treaty has expired by limitation, and the resolution of the Senate against it has proved firm and unmistakable, there seems to be no reason for reopening the discussion.

FOR SQUIRE'S GENUINE ENGLISH PREPARATIONS.

EFFERVESCENT GRANULATED BICARB POTASSA; LONES' IMPORTED SOAPS, in ½ pound and pound bars; LONES, LUBIN'S and RIMMEL'S CELEBRATED PERFUMES of every description.

Also, Fine Mediterranean Sponges of all kinds, sold by the string, single pound or single sponge, at the very lowest prices, at

JAMES H. JONES & CO.'S DRUG STORE,

Corner Penn and Sixth Streets, (old St. Clair.)

Remember the place when you wish to purchase any of the above articles at a very low price.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LIVER.

The liver has a very important part to perform in the animal economy. Its function is two-fold. The fluid which it secretes tempers the blood and regulates the bowels, and upon the quantity and quality of the secretion depends, in a great degree, the adaptation of the blood to the requirements of the system and the due removal of the refuse matter which remains in the intestines after the work of digestion has been accomplished.

One of the principal uses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is to tone and invigorate the human secretory organ. The anti-bilious properties of the preparation are exercised so as to regulate it as a stomachic. Its operation upon the liver is not violent like that of mercury, but gradual and gentle. Instead of producing a sudden flow of that sensitive gland, it regulates its action by degrees. Hence, it is a *safe* remedy for bilious disorders, while mercury, being a tremendous excitant, is not. The more naturally and quietly a diseased organ is restored to its wonted condition the better, and it is the peculiar property of this harmless vegetable alterative to reinforce and regulate without exciting or convulsing.

The success which has attended its use as a remedy for affections of the liver is perennial. Persons of a bilious habit who take it habitually as a protection against the attacks to which they are constitutionally liable, pronounce it the best liver tonic in existence. The symptoms of an approach of a fit of bilious cholic are thus intercepted. A pain in the right side or under the shoulder blade, a saffron tinge in the white of the eyes, sick headache, a feeling of drowsiness, low spirits, loss of appetite, constipation and general debility are some of the well known indications of a morbid condition of the liver, and as soon as they appear the Bitters should be resorted to in order to ward off more serious consequences.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
Iron and Wood Working
MACHINERY.
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists Tools.
STEAM FIRE ENGINES.
BELTING.
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill supplies.
A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY

REGISTERED BONDS,

having THREE to FIVE YEARS to run from April, 1870, issued to establish a Work House and Inebriate Asylum, interest SEVEN PER CENT., payable semi-annually, free from State and county tax.

These Bonds are confidently recommended as a first-class security, the object for which they are issued having the hearty support of the people.

FOR SALE AT THE

CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK.

A NEW CARD.

Ladies' and Children's Bazar,

No. 31 FOURTH AVENUE.

Having arrived from the East with the latest Parisian Patterns and Styles just imported, I will be ready MONDAY NEXT, 11th of April, for all orders intrusted to my care, promising to have them promptly and satisfactorily attended to. Some fine Suits ready made on hand.

ALICE MOWRY,
No. 31 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

M'CORD & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS,
131 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH.

We have in our SPRING goods bought for Cash, and at GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. MERCHANTS are cordially invited to examine our Stock, which is very large, embracing all the Late Styles in

FUR HATS,
WOOL HATS,
PALM HATS,
LADIES' HATS,
MISSES HATS,
SUN SHADES, ETC.

CAPS in every variety, and a general stock of all kinds of STRAW GOODS for Men, Boys and Children.

We are daily receiving FRESH GOODS from the Manufacturers, which the great decline in gold makes our goods as cheap as before the war.

McCORD & CO.

OPERA WEAR.

Shawls and Cloths.

NEW GOODS.

BELL & MOORHOUSE,
(Successors to BATES & BELL,)
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

AT
HORNE & CO'S.
Hosiery! Gloves!
EXTENSIVE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENTS
AT
Prices Unknown Since 1861!

ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES,
A full assortment at $1.75,
COURVOISIER'S KIDS,
At $1.75,
LONG TOP KIDS, choice shades,
At $2.00.
REGULAR MADE BRITISH HOSE,
Heavy, 35 cents.
PLAIN AND RIBBED COTTON HOSE,
10 cents and up.
DOMESTIC COTTON HOSIERY,
By Case or Dozen.
GENTS' SUPER STOUT HALF HOSE,
25 cents.
GENTS' SUPER FINE HALF HOSE,
25 cents.
Also, splendid assortments
SASHES,
SASH AND BOW RIBBONS,
LADIES' FANCY BOWS.

LARGE ADDITIONS TO STOCK

Just arriving, to which we invite the attention of Wholesale and Retail Cash buyers.

77 & 79 MARKET STREET

THE BEST BARGAINS OFFERED
This Season.

AT 20 CENTS.
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings.
AT 25 CENTS,
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings
AN EXTRA BARGAIN.
AT 3 PAIRS FOR $1.00,
Ladies' Super British Cotton Stockings.
AT 20 CENTS,
MEN'S HEAVY BRITISH COTTON SOCKS.
AT 25 CENTS,
MEN'S HEAVY FRENCH COTTON SOCKS.
LADIES' AND MEN'S
MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
MISSES, BOYS AND CHILDREN'S
COTTON STOCKINGS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES AT
MORGANSTERN & Co's,
SUCCESSORS TO
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.

1870. 1870.
SPRING.
C. ARBUTHNOT. J. G. STEPHENSON.
W. T. SHANNON.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH.
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS,
AT
EASTERN PRICES.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

ROBERT M. CUST has this day been admitted as a member of our firm.
APRIL 1, 1870. H. HIGBY & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
HENRY HIGBY. ALBERT HIGBY. ROBT. M. CUST.
HIGBY, CUST & CO.,
No. 189 LIBERTY ST.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Jobbers in CHINA, QUEENSWARE, GLASS and SILVER-PLATED WARE.
The attention of all requiring goods in the above line, is directed to our Stock, imported directly from the best European markets, and we are now receiving a fresh and desirable lot of the above goods.

REMOVAL.—FREDERICK SCHROEDER, Merchant Tailor and Dealer in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods; also Gentlemen and Boys' Clothing on hand and made to order at the shortest notice, has removed from his late stand, No. 98 Fourth avenue, to No. 51 WOOD STREET, corner of Third avenue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SATURDAY, 9TH APRIL, 1870,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

At 22 Cents,
DOUBLE WIDTH
COLORED POPLIN ALPACAS.
A Great Bargain,

At 25 Cents,
Double Warp Poplin Alpacas,
EXTRA WIDE.

At 6 1-4c., Good Dark Prints.
At 8c., Fast Colored Prints.
At 10c., Light and Dark Prints, extra good.

At 12 1-2 Cents,
GREY KENTUCKY JEANS.
A Decided Bargain.

At 5c., Linen Handkerchiefs.
At 37 1-2c., good 6-4 Table Linen.
At 12 1-2c., Yard Wide Linen Crash.
At 18 3-4c., Damask Towels, a bargain.
Lace and Damask Curtains,
Sheeting and Shirting Muslins, &c.,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

PLANING MILL MEN AND OTHERS
TAKE NOTICE!

The undersigned has letters patent of the United States for the improved construction of weather-boarding, inside lining and of wainscoting for houses. The weather-boarding, by this patent improvement, being more particularly intended for vertical use, and combining great durability and beauty of appearance; and it is so constructed as to entirely avoid the use of joint strips, and to prevent water from entering the joints, or the gaping of the showing of the joints by action of the weather on the timber.

Inside lining and wainscoting by this new method are so constructed as to form perfect panels as cheaply as by the ordinary flooring boards alone; thereby preventing the showing of the joints, adding to any house, and making refuges for bugs.

He has also purchased the patent right of what is commonly known as the "Moulded Weather-boarding."

He has disposed of the following territorial and shop rights in Allegheny county, for both patents, to-wit:

To G. A. Mundorff, the right of the territory south of the river s in said county.

To McKee & Douglass, the right for the First ward of Pittsburgh.

To McKee & Douglass, shop right for their mill, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.

To Hill, Patterson & Co., shop rights for their mill, 17th ward, Pittsburgh.

To Alex. McClurd or the borough of McCandless.

To Parker & Paul, for First, Secon', Third and Fourth wards, city of Allegheny.

To Reed Bradley, shop right at their mill in Seventh ward, city of Allegheny.

To Dunham, Shaler & Co., for the boroughs of Shaler and Etna, also the townships of Shaler and Indiana.

All persons are warned against infringing upon either of said patents, and those wishing to purchase will please call, or address me, at No. 75 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

fe J. C. ANDERSON.

PITTSBURGH
WHITE LEAD AND COLOR WORKS,
J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,
PROPRIETORS,
Manufacturers of WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, BLUE LEAD, ZINCS, LITHARGE, PUTTY and all colors DRY AND IN OIL.
OFFICE AND FACTORY.
450, 452, 454, 456 and 458, Rebecca Street,
ALLEGHENY.

We call attention to the guarantee pasted on our Strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say a "purer carbonate of lead," we mean "chemically pure," that is, free from Acetate and Hydrate, and therefore is whiter and superior, both in color and covering property.

GUARANTEED to be a purer Carbonate of Lead and whiter than any in the market, and will forfeit the price of this package if containing the least adulteration.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

We are receiving a very hand some assortment of LADIES' GOLD WATCHES which we will sell as low as they were bought before the war. Nice Hunting Case Lever Watches from $48 upwards. Call and examine, before purchasing,
AT
WATTLES & SHEAFER'S
JEWELERS,
101 FIFTH AVENUE, above Smithfield street.

WHEELER'S
PATENT STAMP CANCELERS.

EDWIN STEVENS,
No. 41 S. Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
General Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.

PAVING, &c.
McNAUGHER & CO.,
No. 271 Sandusky St., Allegheny
CONTRACTORS FOR
Stone and Brick Paving.

Curb Stone furnished and set. Grading and Cellar Digging. All orders promptly attended to. Office hours from 12 M. to 2 P. M. Postoffice address, Allegheny city, Pa.

JOHN T. GRAY,
House and Sign Painter,
GRAINER AND GLAZIER,
No. 54 Ninth Street,
(Late Hand street,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL
ED. BARKER, Proprietor,
Cor. Penn St. and 11th, formerly old Canal.

PRODUCE.
Fresh Butter, Early Rose Potatoes,
Fresh Eggs, Peach Blow do.,
Dried Fruit, Buckeye do.,
White Beans, Sweet Cider,
Green Apples, Cider Vinegar,
Sorghum Molasses, Brooms,
Apple Butter, Onions, &c.,
Receiving daily and for sale by
WM. C. ARMSTRONG,
25 Market street.

C. BARNES,
Sealer of Weights and Measures,
OFFICE:
No. 5 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburg

CHEAP
STOVES AND TINWARE,
FENDERS, COAL BOXES, FIRE IRONS, &c., &c., at
P. C. DUFFY'S,
146 Grant street.

KEYSTONE POTTERY

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200.000
Stockholders Individually Liable.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. T. Shannon, James W. Arrott, Chas. B. Leech, John Floyd,
John M. Martland, Archibald Wallace, Jas. D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.

This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.
jel9:m45

GOLD.

SILVER AND COUPONS,

Bought at Highest Prices.

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue
my8

JAMES T. BRADY & Co.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

BUY and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money loaned on Government Bonds at current market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO,

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, April 9, 1870.

The premium on gold was decidedly advanced on Saturday, after the regular call was over, to 113¾, and the whole market looks as if this was only the beginning of a general rise. The cause of this was ostensibly attributed to the reported sickness of Napoleon and a crisis in the French ministry, but in reality the cause is nearer home; the utter failure of the funding bill, as originally drawn up, the large importation of foreign manufacturers, the falling off of our exports and the more than probable necessity of shipping specie to meet May interest on bonds held in Europe, are at the bottom of this rise. If Congress had rejected the entire scheme of Mr. Boutwell to fund the public debt and interfere with the workings of the national banks, gold would not have fallen so low, and a fair spring business would have been done on the basis of about 115 to 117 per cent on gold. The friendship of the Secretary of the Treasury must certainly be considered very valuable among Congressmen, else they would have dropped a bill which evidently does not meet their views on finances, if they have any at all. The rise in gold will also stimulate speculation in bonds and stocks although it must make money scarcer and raise the interest on call loans. What the course of Governments will be for the next four weeks depends on the European markets, and a decline there must work a rise in gold here and an advance in their currency value. The cliques in stocks are very sanguine of being able to advance prices at the Stock Exchange, despite the dullness of general business. A rise of only five per cent in gold would be equivalent to a rise of ten per cent. in the railroad shares.

In our local market a greater demand for money has manifested itself during the past week, but all good paper will readily be discounted at the regular discount houses.

Business very dull.

Quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 113¾; Silver, 110¾; Eighty-one's, 114¾; Five Twenties, 1862, 111¾; do. 1864, 110¾; do. 1865, 110¾; do. 1865, New, 110¾; Consols, 109¾; do. 1867, 109¾; do. 1868, 109¾; Ten Forties, 106½; Adams Express Company, 60¾; Merchants Union Express Company, 6; American Express Company, 38¾; Western Union Telegraph, 32; New York Central, 92¾; Reading, 99; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 93¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 29¼; Michigan Southern, 87¼; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 100¾; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 16; Chicago & North Western, 73; Chicago & North Western Preferred, 84¾; Erie, 25¾.

EXCHANGE.	Sight.	Demand.
London, per £	$5,58	$5,65
Paris, per franc	22	24
Berlin, thaler	82	84
Frankfort, florins	48	50

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co. Gold: 113; United States Sixes, 1881, 114¾; Five-Twenties, 1862, 111½; do. 1864, 110¾; do. 1865, 110¾; Ten-Forties, 106½; Five-Twenties, January and July, 1865, 109½; do. do. 1867, 109¾; do. do. 1868, 109¾; Union Pacific Railroad, 87¼; Central do, do, 90¾; Cy Pacific, 113¾; Lake Superior —.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, April 9, 1870.

The cotton market for the week shows receipts from all points of 42,490 bales; exports 66,193 bales: stock on hand 386,511. The present crop is generally estimated at 3,000,000 bales, and its value at the average price of the season will be worth the hundred millions currency. Foreign commerce of this port for the week: Imports $2,118,978: dry goods $4,814,753. General merchandize; exports $3,109,505: produce $77,500. General trade dull, and forcing sales in any direction would result in a still lower range of prices.

The Sub-Treasury disbursed $174,976 coin interest and received $2,997,705 for customs during the week. A dispatch from Washington says the Ways and Means Committee will strike out both sections of the Funding bill relative to National banks. The bank statement is again unfavorable, showing a loss in the legal reserve of three and a half millions. Loans, $272,171,386; increase, $414,517; specie, $25,787,892; decrease, $1,060,434; circulation, $33,754,253; increase, $7,686; deposits, $201,752,434; decrease, $4,651,996; legal tenders, $47,570,633; decrease, $2,441,160. The failure of an old member of the Stock Exchange was rumored to-day.

Money easy at 5@6 on call.

Sterling firm at 8¾@9.

Gold firmer; opened at 112¾, touched 113¼ and closed at 113¼. The advancing tendency of the market is due to the upward turn of exchange and the rise to day is generally credited to the operations of foreign houses. Exchange firm. Carrying rates 4@5¾. Clearances $42,000,000.

Governments active and higher in sympathy with gold. Coupons of '81, 114¾@114¾; do '62, 111¾@111¾; do '64, 109¾@110¾; do '65, 109¾@11; do new, 9¾@9¾; do '67, 9¾@10; do '68, 9¾@10. 10-40s, 8¾@8¾; currency sixes, 116@114.

The tone of the market is heated. Fewer bonds were offered and orders to buy numerous.

Stocks quiet and firm. Missouria 92¾, old Tennessees 58¾, new do 53, old Virginias 70¼, new do 69¾, old North Carolinas 46½, new do 21¾, Louisiana 66 76, New South Carolinas —.

The stock market was strong until after the publication of the bank statement, when there was a fractional decline. The active stocks were Reading, Northwestern preferred, Wabash and Vanderbilt. The failure of a small operator had no effect on the market. The market, however, closed firmer, the rise in gold imparting a more cheerful feeling to the market, and prices were nearly up to the best point of the day, though business was light.

Canton, 66¾; Cumberland, 31¼; Western Union Telegraph, 32¾; Quicksilver, 9; Mariposa, 6, do preferred, 15¾; Hartford Erie, 4¾; Adams Express, 60¼; Wells Express 193; American Express, 38¾; United States Express, 42½; Pacific Mail 36¾; New York Central, 92½; Scrip, 39¾; Erie, 25¾, do preferred 48; Harlem, 132, do preferred, 145; Reading, 99¼; Michigan Central, 120; Lake Shore, 87¾; Illinois Central, 140; Pittsburgh, 100¾; Northwestern, 73¼; do preferred, 85; Rock Island, 116; New Jersey Central, 103¾; St. Paul, 49¾; do preferred, 73¼; Wabash, 49; do preferred, 75; Fort Wayne, 93¾; Terre Haute, 38¾; do prefer'd, 66; Chicago and Alton, 111¾; do prefer'd, 112¾; Ohio and Mississippi, 29¼; Dubuque, 107; C. C. & I. C., 117¾; C. C. & C., 74.

Boston prices: Copper Falls, 5; Franklin, 6; Hecla, 80; Quincy, 17.

Sub Treasury balance: gold, $79,620,746; currency, $2,595,215; general balance, $83,434,213; cancelled gold certificates sent to Washington, $12,229,000.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, April 9, 1870.

A good deal of complaint is made by some of our merchants in regard to farmers and country dealers being led astray by the reports of the markets in the Pittsburgh papers, and that there is some ground for this complaint we concede. As a general thing country people expect to get for their grain or whatever it may be the prices quoted in the newspaper reports, but if they would only give the matter a little consideration, they would know better. It is not to be expected that men will buy and sell at the same price, and the country dealer or farmer should not expect to get as big prices as the city dealer, as the former wholesales while the latter has to retail. The country dealer, if he sells to a city dealer expects his money just as soon as the merchandise is delivered, while the city dealer, sells in small lots, and besides having to take the chances of the market, is obliged in many instances to wait 60 or 90 days before he can make collections. The thing is so absurd that it is scarcely deserving of notice, yet as we have already intimated, some of these country dealers, insist that they should have the prices quoted in the newspapers, regardless of these and many other considerations.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 65@70c.

ASHES—Quiet and unchanged; Common Soda, 5½; Scotch refined do 4¾; Pearls 9@9¾; Potash 7¾.

APPLES—Market quiet and unchanged; sales at $2,50@3,50 per bbl.

BUTTER—Prime to choice roll is selling readily at 38@40c, but the common grade is hard to sell at any price.

BEANS—We can report sales at $1,75@2,15 per bushel, the outside figure for choice.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Nominal, 2c.

CHEESE—Market steadier and demand rather better. York State Dairy, 17@17¼; York State Goshen, 18@19c.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of Sackett's Baile Berries at $20 per bbl.

CARBON OIL—There is some inquiry on western account, and sales are being made at 23, for 100 barrel lots, and 25@25½ in a small way.

CORNMEAL—Is quoted, in store, at 90@$1 per bushel, as to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—Is as dull as ever, and there is no indication at present of any immediate improvement. We continue to quote Apples at 6¼@7¼c. Peaches 7¼@8¾c for quarters, 9@10c for halves, and 18@20c for pared. Blackberries at 13@14c and pitted cherries at 26@28c.

FISH—A good supply with sales at 2½@22; it is but proper to remark, however, that some dealers expect an improved demand and better prices within the next few days.

FLOUR—The market is quiet and devoid of anything new or important. We continue to quote western flours, in store, at $5@5¼ for spring; 5¼@5¾ for winter, and $7@7¾ for fancy brands. Rye flour, $5.

GRAIN—There is no movement in wheat, and in the absence of sales, we continue to quote nominally at $1,10@1,15, for fair to prime red. Oats scarce and firm, though the demand is only moderate, as both dealers and consumers, generally, are impressed with the belief that prices are likely to go up any higher, and, consequently, they do not carry any more stock than they can help. Quotations, 46@47 in first hands, with sacks furnished; 49@50 on wharf and track, and 53@55 for lots in store. Corn is firm and scarce; 80 is offered for car, on spot, and 83 to 85 for shelled. Rye is in demand; may be quoted at 85@90, buying, and 95@$1, selling. Barley is scarce, also, but the demand is not very active, the quantity season being almost over. We continue to quote at 85@90 for spring, and 95 for fall.

HAY—We can report sales of baled on wharf and track at $17@18—strictly prime timothy would command $20.

HOMINY—$3@3¼ per bbl.

HUSKS—2¼@3c.

LARD OIL—Is firmer and higher; $1,30@1,32, for Extra No. 1 and 90@95 for No. 2.

LIME—Eastern white, $1,75; Cleveland, $2,25.

MAPLE SYRUP—Sales at $1,5 @1,75 for gallon jugs, as to quality.

ONIONS—$2,50@2,75 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Firm with a good jobbing demand, but prices are unchanged. We quote Hams 12 for Plain; 13½ for Sugar Cured; Sides, 15½ for Ribbed, and 17 for Clear; Plain Hams, 16½, and Sugar Cured 17¼@17¾. Lard, 16½ in tierces, and 17½ in kegs. Mess Pork, $25 cash.

POTATOES—Sale 1 car load Peach Blows, sacked, at 46 per bushel. Seed Buckeyes, $1,50 per bbl.

PEANUTS—Prime Tennessee quoted at 9@10c.

PEARL BARLEY—No. 4, 6; No. 3, 6¼; Oatmeal, $10,50 per bushel, $5,50 per half bbl.

PEAS—Sales at $2@2,25 per bushel.

SEEDS—Clover seed is steady but unchanged; sales of lots at $9@9¾. Timothy is quoted at $5 75@6. Flaxseed at $2,15.

SALT—Sales car load lots at $1,65@1,70, with the usual advance in store.

PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF Pittsburgh GAZETTE, SATURDAY, April 9, 1870.

REVIEW FOR THE WEEK.

The oil market has been quiet this week, but unusually steady, and the feeling, generally, is stronger, and while prices have fluctuated but slightly, the tendency has been upward. It is not a little remarkable that while the market has been unusually sluggish thus far this year, our shipments of refined and receipts of crude are considerably ahead of the corresponding time last year. During the first two or three months of 1869 there was a heavy speculation in both news a very large amount of oil bought and sold, but there was no actual oil in these transactions, and settlements were made by paying differences, between what the oil was sold at and the price prevailing when the contracts matured. This year there has been an almost entire absence of speculation, and consequently, there has been more legitimate business than during the same time last year. And even now, notwithstanding the season is considerably advanced, our refiners are not disposed to lay in largely ahead, and while there are a good many buyers for "lines," there very few sellers.

Receipts Crude this week, 13,597: last week, 8,947; January 1st to date, 210,037; same time last year, 197,968. Exports refined this week, 6,111; last week, 7,326; January 1st to date 103,771; same time last year, 83,848. Sales this week, 16,100 bbls crude, 4,500 refined; last week, 18,500 crude, 4,000 refined.

CRUDE.

The market is quiet and unchanged. There are buyers for spot or seller April at 11¾, while holders generally are asking 11¾@11¾, mostly, 11¾. Buyer all year nominal at 14@14¼.

REFINED.

Also, very quiet, not a single sale reported—prices, as compared with yesterday, are without quotable change. April, quoted at 25¼@25¾; May, 26¼; June, 26¾; June to August, 27¾; May to December, 28¼; June to December, 28¾; buyer all year, 30¼@30¾.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Fawcett, Logan, S. & Co, 200 bbls refined to Logan, Bro. & Co., Phil'a.

J. A. McKee 250 bbls refined to W. P. Logan Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.

M'Cleary Bro's 456 bbls refined to W. P. Logan Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Works 475 bbls refined to Tack Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.

H. Koehler & Co., 151 bbls refined to Waring, K. & Co., Phil'a.

Total ..... 1,530 bbls.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Cotton opened heavy and lower and closed steady; sales of 1500 bales at 23¾c for middling uplands. Flour: receipts 6799 bbls; market dull and declining; sales of 5100 bbls, at $4,30@4,45 for superfine State and western, $4,60@5,25 for extra State, $4,55@5,65 for extra western, $5,10@6,00 for white wheat extra, $4,75@6,00 for round hoop Ohio, $5@5,75 for extra St. Louis and $6@8 for good to choice do. Rye Flour quiet; sales of 100 bbls at $4@5. Corn Meal dull. Whisky lower; sales of 600 bbls western at $1,02@1,03 for free and 50 bbls patent at 99c@$1. Wheat: receipts 21,760 bush; market dull at 1@2c lower; sales of 48,000 bush, at $1,00½ for No. 2 spring, $1,03 for No. 2 and 3 do. mixed, $1,06½@1,10¾ for No. 1 do., $1,21@1,24 for winter red and amber western, $1,25 for small lots do, $1,40@1,60 for white State and winter red Illinois on private terms. Rye quiet. Barley in fair request; sales of 12,000 bush at 75c for two rowed State, $1@1,05 for Canada West. Corn firm; sales of 20,000 bush at $1,08@1,09 for new and 90,000 bush at $1,11@1,12 for new mixed western, $1,11@1,12 for new yellow Jersey and southern. Oats a shade firmer and quiet; sales of 51,000 bush at 58@59c for western, 65@66c for Jersey. Coffee quiet; sales of 500 hhds of Cuba Sugar quiet; sales of 500 hhds of Cuba at 9@9¾c. Molasses dull. Petroleum quiet at 14½@14¾c for crude, 26¾c for refined. Hops quiet. Wool fairly active; sales of 300,000 pounds at 40@52½c for domestic fleece, and 41@47c for pulled. Leather—Hemlock very quiet and firm at 28¼@30c for Buenos Ayres. Linseed Oil quiet. Pork a shade firmer; sales 330 bbls at $27,25@27,37 for mess; $19,50@21,50 for prime and $22,50@22,75 prime mess; also 500 bbls mess seller May at $27,50. Beef steady; sales 200 bbls at $10@15 for new plain mess, $14@17,50 for new extra mess. Tierce Beef firm; sales 160 tierces at $25@28 for prime mess; $28@30 for India mess. Beef hams firm; sales 175 bbls at $28@33 for new. Cut meats firm; sales 600 packages at 10¼@12c for shoulders; 10¾@16c for hams; middles firmer and quiet; sales 125 bxs at 13½@13¾c for Cumberland cut; 14¼c for short ribbed; 14½@14¾c for long clear. Lard steady; sales 550 tierces at 14¾@16c for steam; 16@16½c for kettle rendered; sales also 500 tierces steam seller four months at 15½c. Butter is steady and in good demand at 14@20c. Ohio Cheese firm at 14@15c. Turpentine quiet. Sheathing copper quiet. Ingot copper quiet steady and drooping at 18¾@19¼c for Lake Superior and Baltimore. Pig iron fairly active at $32,50@35, Scotch $31@34. American bar dull at $75 for refined English and American. Sheet quiet at 11¾@12 gold for Russia. Nails quiet at 4¼@4¾c for cut, 5¾@6c for clinch, and 25@28c for horse shoe. Freights to Liverpool more active and heavy: shipments of 35,000 bush wheat per steamer at 3@3¼d.

Latest—Flour closed dull and lower. Wheat dull heavy and lower at $1,05@1,10 for No. 2 spring, and $1,20 for winter red and amber western. Rye nominal. Oats dull at 58c for western in store. Corn very quiet at $1,07@1,09 for new mixed western. Pork very quiet at $27,-44@27,50 for mess. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cutmeats at fair request at full prices. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard quiet at 15¾c asked and 15¾c offered for May and June, and 15¾c asked, and 15¼c bid seller 3 months. Eggs dull at 27@28c.

CHICAGO, April 9.—Exchange 1-10. Flour very dull and nominal. Wheat: movement altogether speculative and market unsettled, closing dull at 73¼@73¾c for No. 2, optional; sales were made at 73¾@73¾c, seller April, 76¾@77¼c, seller May, and 79@79¼c buyer May and seller June; other grades dull and 1@1½c lower; during the afternoon the market was irregular at 73¾c cash and 76¾@75¾c seller last half month. Corn dull and lower at 76@76¼c for No. 2, closing inside, and 75@76c for new, optional; sales were made at 79@80c, seller May, for No. 2; in the afternoon the market dull at 76c cash, 79c seller May for No. 2 and 72@76c for new. Oats dull and lower at 38@38¼c for No. 2 in store, 38@38¼c seller month and 41¾@41¾c seller May, closing with sellers at 38c cash. Rye dull and No. 2 nominal at 70@72c. Barley inactive and neglected. Highwines dull at $1. Mess Pork quiet and active and advanced 25c, closing firm at $27,50. Lard quiet and steady at 15¼c. Sweet pickled hams 15¼c. Meats very firm at 10¾@10¾c for dry salted shoulders, 13¾@13¾c for rough sides and 14@14¼c for short. Whisky nominal at 93c. Provisions quiet and firm: mess pork $27,50@28; dry salt shoulders 10¾c; clear rib sides 14¾c; clear sides 15¼c. Bacon: shoulders 11¾c; clear rib sides 14¾c; clear sides 15¾. Lard firm at 15¾@15¾c. Cattle in demand for best grades and higher: sales at 5@7¾c gross. Hogs in decline at 9¼@9¾c.

NEW ORLEANS, April 9.—Cotton firm and in fair demand, middling uplands 21¾c; sales 5,000 bales; receipts 2,208 bales; exports 5,525 bales; stock 174,376 bales. Flour dull: superfine $4,20; extra $4,75; double extra $5,25. Corn active and advanced; white and yellow $1,10. Oats: prime western 64@65c, Ohio river 62c. Hay firm at $28.00. Mess pork $29,25@29,50. Bacon buoyant; shoulders 12½c; rib sides 16¼c; clear sides 17¾c; sweet cured hams 13@18½c. Lard 15½c; keg 17¼@17½c. Sugar: prime 11¼@11¾c. Molasses: prime 70c. Whisky 92¼@95c. Coffee unchanged.

CINCINNATI, April 9.—Flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Cotton steady; middlings at 22c. Tobacco unchanged and firm at full rates. Whisky dull at $1,00. Provisions unchanged and quiet, less inquiry but holders generally firm at full rates. Linseed oil dull at 90@92. Lard oil unchanged at $1,25@1,25. Sugar firm and in good demand: New Orleans at 11@12¾ for fair to prime. Coffee firm; sales of 660 bags at 18¾@22½c. Clover seed firm at 16@16½c. Timothy lower and dull at $5,75@6,-75. Flax firm.

CLEVELAND, April 9.—Flour dull at $4,75@5,50. Wheat: $1,11 for No. 1 red winter and $1,05 for No. 2. Corn lower; new No. 2 88c; choice yellow 90c; old No. 1 mixed held at 94c. Oats lower at 52c for No. 1 State. Barley 85c@$1 for State and Canada. Petroleum: nothing done in spot oil; holders were asking 25@25¼c for standard white refined and $5 25 for crude; sales 2000 bbls of crude in two lots at $5,45, seller July.

LOUISVILLE, April 9.—Cotton steady; middlings 22c. Flour $5. Wheat $1,10 @1,20. Corn 95c. Oats 52c. Rye 90c. Groceries quiet but firm. Pork $25. Bacon 11¾, 15¾ and 16¼c. Bulk Meats 10¾, 14¾ and 15c. Lard 16c. Hams 18¾c. Whisky $1. Tobacco; sales 232 hhds at $5@7,50 for trash to lugs and $8 @24,50 for low to good leaf.

BUFFALO, April 9.—Live stock receipts for the week: 1,582 cattle, 480 cows, 8,954 hogs, 2,362 sheep, 218 horses. Beef cattle steady, 7½@8¾c for fair to extra, closing firm, with the yards well cleared. Hogs firm and unchanged. Sheep: nothing doing and yards cleared.

MEMPHIS, April 9.—Cotton 23¾c; receipts 452 bales; exports 309 bales. Flour: superfine $4,50. Corn $1@1,20. Oats 65c. Hay $20. Bran $26,50. Lard 15¾@16¼c. Pork $28,50. Bacon; shoulders 12c, sides 16¾c; bulk shoulders 11c, sides 16½c.

BALTIMORE, April 9.—Flour firm and in good demand but scarce. Wheat quiet, Pennsylvania $1,28@1,30. Corn active, white $1,05@1,07, yellow $1,06@1,07. Oats steady at 60@62c. Rye quiet at $1,05. Whisky drooping at $1,02@1,03.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—Flour—New York extra $7,00@7,50. Wheat firm; red $1,34@1,36, white $1,40@1,55. Rye steady at $1,05. Corn in fair demand, yellow $1,09@1,10. Whisky dull at $1,05 @1,06 for iron bound.

NASHVILLE, April 9.—Cotton quiet; low middling 21c; good ordinary 20c. Bacon: clear sides 16c, shoulders 13¾c, hams 16c. Lard 18c. Corn $1 delivered. Flour $4@6 for superfine to fancy.

TOLEDO, April 9.—Flour inactive. Wheat a shade lower; amber Michigan $1,04; No. 1 red $1,10, No. 2 do 85c. Oats quiet with No. 1 at 51c, No. 2 56c and Michigan 51c. Clover Seed $9.40.

MILWAUKEE, April 9.—Flour entirely nominal. Wheat firmer at 80c for No. 1, and 73¼c for No. 2. Oats firm at 42c for 2. Corn dull at 68c for new. Rye and barley nominal.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat: sales choice at $1,60. this being an extreme figure. Legal tenders 90.

CHICAGO, April 9.—Cattle steady and firm, $3,25@8,12½ for coarse to extra smooth. Hogs firm, $8,30@9,25 for common to choice.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Market steady, with only a moderate business doing; the better class of heavy brown sheetings, such as Pacific extra, Appleton A and Indian Head, command 15c, while one or two brands are held higher, and Amoskeag A and Stark A, which are equally as good, are selling down to 14½c. Brown sheetings and drills are depressed, though prices are much firmer here than in western cities; Dunnell's prints are held nominally at 12c; Pacific sells readily at 12½c; Lodi prints at 9½c by case and 10c by piece; Freeman's Quick 81's; Bedford rings from 6¼ to 7¾c for posse and select styles; Whittendon check cottonades sell at 21½ @23c; Corset Jeans depressed at 11@12c for Bates, and Canoe river glazed cambrics are also depressed; Washington reduced to 8½c, and high colors to 9½c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, April 9.—7 cars iron ore, Brady's Bend Iron Co; 6 do lake sup ore, Jones & Laughlin; 8,000 ft lumber, R A Clark; 16,000 do do, Union Planning Mill; 16,000 do do, Geo Nickell & Co; 8,000 do do, H Schmidt & Co; 8,000 do do, Meyerowan & Co; 10 bxs tobacco, C C Bauer; 3 bbls oil, Buckles & Co; 27 bxs starch, Secomb & Co; 25 sks oats, 44 do corn, J & W Fairley; 25 bbls flour, R H Conway; 8 cars pig iron, Nimick & Co; 3 cars oat meal, J Mills & Son; 10 kgs oat meal, 2 kgs farina, 4 do p barley, D B Rogers & Son; 2 bxs butter, N J Braden; 4 bbls flour, J H Hillerman; 4 do do, M W Rankin; 7 tubs butter, H Rea Jr; 20 bbls flour, P Duff & Son; 2 kgs butter, Head & Dalzell; 1 do do, Graff, Bennett & Co; 1 do do, Rogers & Burchfield; 2 bbls eggs, S P Armstrong; 3 pkgs tallow, W & H Walker; 2 bxs cheese, B Jenny; 2 cars cooperage, J M Hemphill; 1 do do, Strott Bro; 1 car potatoes, J Taggart.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

CINCINNATI PER ST. CHARLES.—April 9.—Eagle Cotton Mills, 28 bales cotton; E Hyde & Son, 9 do do; H Rea Jr, 26 sks potatoes, 3 bbls, 5 bxs eggs, 2 sks rags, 2 bbls apples; P Duff & Son, 18 bbls eggs, 10 bbls potatoes, 6 sks potoes, 4 bbls d apples, 4 sks rags, 1 do furs; J J Pettit & Co, 1 bbl, 1 keg eggs, 2 sks d apples, 3 sks rags, 1 bdl s pelts, 1 e oil bbl; A Milliken & Co, 39 w s chairs; H Berger, 2 pkgs furniture; Wheeling Stamping Wharf Boat, 16 do do; Dauler & Son, 168 do do; Bruggerman & O, 6 bbls eggs; Woodworth & D, 7 do do; Vangorder & S, 2 do onion sets; Louis Muller, 2 bxs furs; B L Fahnestock & Co, 1 keg seed; Hitchcock & M, 67 sks s potatoes; Meanor & H, 4 bbls eggs; J H Parker, 8 tes hams; Henderson & Bro, 5 bbls mill oil; E H Myers & Co, 35 tes hams; J Myers & Son, 56 w s chairs, 10 bales tow; Johnson & P, 6 bbls t oil; I Dickey & Co, 1,000 e nail kgs; J Flocker, 10 bales hemp; E Beck, 12 do do; Wetzel & Bro, 1 bbl onion setts; J W Thursby, 7 bbls, 8 sks flaxseed; J Hall, 8,000 feet oak lumber; Clark & Co, 5 bxs bromine; Loomis & C, 26½ tons pig iron; John Christain, 76 bales hay; P G Craighead, 8 sks feathers; G Bachman, 167 bales hay, 92 sks potatoes, 6 bbls cider; W Neat, 2 horses; J & W Fairley, 121 sks potatoes; J McCandless, 17 bbls apples, 1 bf do eggs, 21 sks potatoes; H Riddle, 195 sks potatoes; Day & Co, 121 do do, 2 bbls eggs, 4 sks rags.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET, April 9.—92 hgs oats, Keil & R; 2 bbls whisky, J McKee; 167 bxs glass, H C Fry & Co; 50 bbls apples, P Gannon; 15 do do eggs, 36 do apples, R Stephens; 500 bxs window glass, R C Schmertz; 4 sks wool, J Moorhouse; 34 bbls apples, J Smith; 20 do flour, J S Dilworth & Co; 3 kgs lard, Harris & E; 11 hgs feed, Keil & R.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CONSUMPTION.

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP for the cure of Coughs, Colds and Consumption.

DR. SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC for the cure of Dyspepsia and all the Debilitated Conditions of the System.

DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, for the Diseases of the Liver or to act as a Gentle Purgative.

All of these three Medicines are often required in a single case of Consumption, though the Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many desperate cases. The Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, assist in regulating the Stomach and Liver, and help the Pulmonic Syrup to digest and search through the blood Vessels, by which means a cure is soon effected.

These Medicines are conscientiously offered to the public as the only safe, certain and reliable remedies for Pulmonary Consumption, and for all those morbid conditions of the blood which lead to fatal diseases. Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are often forerunners of Consumption, and can be easily manufactured through the most prompt attention.

The Pulmonic Syrup is a medicine which has been in extensive use for years, and has always given perfect satisfaction. Its value has been proved by the thousand cures it has effected, after other remedies had failed, in many years, in all of which time its reputation has increased, and the most obstinate skepticism can only be silenced by a trial. That it is a remedy which may be used with confidence in all cases which admit a cure.

If the patient will perseveringly follow the directions which accompany each bottle, he will certainly be cured, if the lungs are not already so much wasted to make a cure impossible. Even in cases where the patient has been pronounced incurable by physicians have despaired, the use of this Medicine has saved the life of the patient and restored him to perfect health.

Dr. Schenck does not say that all cases of Pulmonary Consumption are within the reach of this medicine, but he emphatically asserts that often when patients have the most alarming symptoms, such as a violent cough, creeping chills, night sweats, general debility, even to such a degree that they are obliged to lie in bed, and when they are given up by their physician they may still be cured. No medical treatment can cradicate so deep seated disease, but the lungs are very sadly diseased and to some extent destroyed, a cure may be effected by Dr. Schenck's medicines.

Also, in Scrofulous Diseases, these medicines are equally effectual. Dr. Schenck has photographs of a number of cases of Scrofula in the worst form, clearly covered with running sores and now all healed up. These cases were pronounced incurable by physicians, but these medicines have restored them to health and activities in the lungs.

In the treatment of Consumption it is of the utmost importance to give vigor and a healthy tone to the system. Hence it is necessary to strengthen the appetite of the patient and improve the digestive organs. These medicines required together with such means as will make the most healthy digestion, and the most healthy blood. Hence the diet of Consumptive patients are designated in Dr. Schenck's Almanacs, which are distributed gratuitously. In general, the most highly nutritious articles are to be preferred, but the digestive organs must be strengthened in order to make either food or medicine serviceable. This requirement is met by the Seaweed Tonic, and for this purpose it was designated

When the digestive powers are put in good order, the food will then effect the nutrition of the patient is invigorated and active lungs begin to exercise their functions in a normal and healthy manner. Then the healing powers of Pulmonic Syrup will effect the cure.

Pulmonary Consumption is almost always complicated with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. Schenck's Mandrake Pills are intended to remove obstructions from the Liver and restore its healthy action. They have all the efficacy which is ascribed to calomel or "blue mass," and are warranted not to contain a particle of any mineral poison. These Pills cure the most obstinate costiveness, sick headache, piles, bilious affections, and all other diseases which arise from a torpid or diseased condition of the Liver. One box of these pills will prove the efficacy of the medicine.

In Consumpt on the Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are invaluable auxiliary medicines They not only relieve the sufferings of the patient against the Pulmonic Syrup in effecting a cure. They have been found useful in some cases of Consumption, where the lungs are almost entirely destroyed and all symptoms according to the judgement of the physician indicated a speedy death. The lives of patients who were actually in a dying condition have been preserved for months by the use of Schenck's three great remedies.

Dr. Schenck's Almanac contains a full treatise on the various forms of disease, his mode of treatment, and many directions how and when medicine, can be had gratis, or by mail by addressing his Principal Office, No. 15, North Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, $1,50 per bottle, or $7,50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists.

de27:d&eW

DOCTOR WHITTIER CONSULTED TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES. That nauseous list of cases resulting from self-abuse, producing unmanliness, nervous debility, irritability, crippling, seminal emissions, and finally impotency permanently cured. Persons afflicted with delicate, intricate and long standing complaints, requiring the skill of a learned physician to call for consultation, which could prove of great benefit. Experience, the best of teachers, has enabled him to perfect remedies at once efficient, safe, permanent, and when in most cases can be used without hindrance to business. All Medicines prepared in the establishment, which combines office, reception and waiting rooms, and boarding and sleeping apartments for patients requiring daily personal attention, and vapor and chemical baths, thus insuring the greatest immediate benefits. Those who have failed, should not despair, but write and get Dr. Whittier's pamphlet of fifty pages, sent to any address for two stamps in sealed envelope. Thousands of cases treated annually, at office and all parts of the country. Consultation free, personally or by mail. Office No. 9 Wylie street, (near Court House) Pittsburgh, Pa. Hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Pamphlet sent to any address for *two stamps*. Send for it.

BATCHELOR'S HAIRDYE.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nitrate of silver nor anything to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and deleterious preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine is Batchelor's Hair Dye has had 30 years unvarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. 650 Broadway, N. Y. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Applied at 16 Bond Street, N. Y. fe7

JUST OUT.

"WHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES," FOR COLDS, COUGHS, SORE THROAT AND BRONCHITIS.

None so good. None so pleasant.
None can sure as Quick.
ROBINTON & CO.,
10 Astor House, New York.

Use no more of those horrible tasted nauseating "Brown Cubeb things."
de30

RIVER NEWS.

The river was about stationary yesterday with 8 feet in the channel by the Monongahela marks. Weather pleasant.

The St. Marys, from New Orleans, is the only transient arrival we have to report. As will be seen by card, she is announced for St. Louis.

The Messenger for Missouri river, and Glasgow for New Orleans, departed on Saturday with good trips, both being loaded down to the guards. Hays and Javens were the pilots on the latter, and James and Nick Whitten on the former.

The St. Charles left for Cincinnati on Saturday evening.

The new and elegant Northern Line packet, Lake Superior, Capt. Worden, is advertised to depart for the Upper Mississippi to-morrow, and passengers and shippers should bear this in mind. She will be followed on Saturday by the Red Wing, Capt. Heiglit.

The Arlington, is due here from Cincinnati this morning and will return as usual to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

The Savanna, Capt. Thos. Rogers, is announced for St. Louis and the Upper Mississippi forthwith.

—Lord Walter Kerr, commander of the British gunboat Hercules, received a gold medal for saving the life of one of his seaman who accidently fell overboard. The brave captain sprang from the side of his ship, a distance of thirty-five feet, into the water, and sustained the drowning man for ten minutes, until a boat was lowered and both men saved. We always took stock in the Kerrs. Capt. Jim, on the Grand Era, is one of them.—*St. Louis Dispatch.*

—The subject of the Louisville & Portland Canal is attracting considerable attention at Washington, and is gaining strength. Mr. Stevenson, on Wednesday, introduced a resolution instructing the Secretary of War to furnish the House with information in regard to the present condition of the work, whether it could be so far completed as to pass large boats by November 1, 1870, and to make such recommendations to promote the work as may be deemed proper.

—A couple of colored people who took passage on the steamboat Golden Era, in August, 1867, from Gallipolis to Cincinnati, brought suit against J. J. Blagg and A. M. Halliday, owners, for $5 000 damages for ill treatment, alleging that they were denied a stateroom and were compelled to eat at the last table. The trial ended yesterday before Judge Storer and a jury, in the Superior Court, with a verdict for the defendents. —*Cin. Gazette*

STEAMBOAT SALES.—Ida Stockdale sells of the steamer Nick Wall, three-eighths, and to H. K. Hazlett, of St. Louis, one eighth, for the total consideration of $10,000. The coat will hereafter be designated Nick Wall, of St. Louis. The lowboat Mary Allen has been sold by W. H. Brown, to the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, of St. Louis

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Office Rooms for Rent.

Three fine rooms in GAZETTE Building, second floor, fronting on Smithfield street and Sixth avenue. Marble mantel pieces, water and other conveniences. These rooms are very desirable and will be fitted up to suit parties wishing to occupy them. Apply at Counting Room.

The Art Gallery exhibition opens today.

Green Peas have made their appearance in the markets.

The city is overrun with thieves. What brings them here?

Mayor Callow had four cases only before him yesterday morning.

Palm Sunday was duly observed in many of our churches yesterday.

Severe Fall.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. Richard Stackle fell on Liberty street, Allegheny, and broke his leg.

City Engineer Moore and the Survey Committee located a number of new streets in the Twentieth ward Saturday.

Fell from a Wagon.—Mr. Laurence Morris fell from a wagon on Mechanics street Saturday afternoon and broke his leg.

Commission Received.—Register Gray received from the Governor the commission of Ebenezer Williams, of Pittsburgh, as Notary Public.

Yesterday was a jubilee in the colored churches of the two cities. The pulpits were supplied by members of the Conference now in session—the "big guns" of course being brought out.

Seriously Injured.—On Saturday afternoon about four o'clock Frank Saxington, a Frenchman, was seriously injured at the Six Mile Island coal works by a mass of slate which fell upon him.

Recovering.—Ida Ehrnstein, the little child who was brought in who was fatally injured on Penn street Friday by being run over by a wagon, is still living and there are strong hopes of her recovery.

Mrs. Rachel Montgomery, residing on Rebecca street, Allegheny, had her pocket picked in the Diamond Market Saturday morning. She lost about three dollars in money, a due bill for eighteen dollars and other valuable papers.

Scripture History in Tableaux-Vivants.—These extraordinary exhibitions still continue in Turners' Hall. The programme for this evening is a rich selection from Gustave Dore's drawings, representing incidents of the New Testament.

Personal.—Bartley T. Campbell, Esq., after quite an extended ramble in the western and southern cities, has returned to Pittsburgh to reclaim it as a permanent home. He is engaged on a new novel to be published by the Harpers of New York, in Lombe shal.

The Funeral of "Paddy" Williams took place yesterday and was numerously attended. He was buried in St. Mary's cemetery. There is no further evidence against McDonald, who is supposed to have done the fatal shooting he was discharged from custody by the Philadelphia Alderman.

Got Its Back Up.—Yesterday the drop in the Eleventh street sewer filled up, backing up the water, stopping the travel on Liberty street near the grain elevator and compelling trackmen to reach the Union Depot by way of Penn street. Street Commissioner Linderman will remedy the cause to-day.

A Shaver.—Simon Levi was arrested in Petroleum Centre, and brought before Commissioner Gamble, of this city, on Saturday, charged with having passed two counterfeit notes of the National Market Bank, New York, on the 11th inst. After a hearing he was committed to jail in default of bail for trial.

Pat Murphy was released from the Poor House a few days ago, Saturday he resumed his old practices of carousing and drunkenness. Mayor Callow was instrumental in giving him another brief season of restirement—ninety days in the Work House. Pat didn't want to go to Claremont, but submitted to his fate.

The Presentment.—The presentment of the grand jury which we published in our issue of Saturday, it appears was written by the "Democratic Resolution Sneer" R. H. Herr, Esq., more familiarly known as "Benton" Kerr. How Benton managed to get up that much matter without a single "resolution" we are unable to tell.

Our enterprising veteran in the amusement line, Major Burnell, has now what you may call the "invisible and the tenterious Lady." To describe her would take a column. To see her, but 25 cents. Remember the Major's Museum is a place the most refined can visit, and would blush only for their ignorance in not going sooner.

Passion Week.—It is announced that Rev. B. F. Brooke, the talented rector of Christ's Episcopal Church, Allegheny, will, in addition to the regular morning service each day of the week, deliver a series of evening discourses on "*The Last Days of our Lord.*" The Saturday's service will be especially for the pious women of the Church.

Saloon Robbed.—A couple of rogues entered Allison's saloon, Diamond, Allegheny, Friday night. They found nothing in the drawer, but the lunch hanging on the wall attracted their attention. Between the glass and paper several small coins and an old bank bill were inserted. They accordingly confiscated frame and all, together with a demijohn of whiskey, with which they left. Nothing in the saloon was disturbed.

Till Tapping.—Saturday morning Simon Brown, colored, entered Shentz er's grocery store, Beaver avenue, Allegheny, and during the absence of the attendants reached across the counter and emptied the till. He attempted to escape but after a short chase was captured by officer Grimshaw. The money was found in a fence corner where he had thrown it in his flight. He confessed the crime and pleaded poverty. He was locked up.

Church Dedication.—The new Presbyterian church at Hazlewood, in the Twenty-third ward, was dedicated to the service of Almighty God with appropriate ceremonies yesterday. Revs. Dr. Jacobus and Hodge were present and officiated. There were services morning, afternoon and evening, and the attendance was exceedingly large.

The building is a neat and handsome structure and reflects credit on the congregation, which though young and comparatively small, is increasing rapidly.

Eccentric Robbers.—On Friday night last two valuable horses were stolen from the premises of Mr. James Rollshouse, Evergreen Hamlet. The next day the animals were left at a livery stable on Ohio street, Allegheny, by the men, who instructed the proprietor to demand four dollars for the horses when the owner came for them. That gentleman, after a long search, found his property, and of course claimed it. The horses were given over to him without the four dollars. What idea the thieves had in this transaction is not known, unless it be a natural facetiousness which so felicitously found vent.

Serious Accident.

Mr. B. Hocher, a contractor, met with a serious accident Saturday morning, while engaged at work on Diamond alley. He was superintending the putting in of a new front in a building to be occupied by Rudolph Bechtold, and while standing on the foundation wall giving some instructions about providing a better support for the wall above, from under which the front had been removed, a number of bricks fell, and striking him on the head knocked him into the cellar, inflicting several serious but not dangerous wounds. He is recovering rapidly and will be able to resume work in a few days.

Trinity Church—Episcopal Visitation.

The solemn and impressive rite of confirmation by the laying on of hands and Episcopal benediction, was administered by Bishop Kerfoot in the new chapel of Trinity Church, yesterday morning, to a class of forty-two—twenty-eight females and fourteen males—including several adults. The audience completely filled the spacious chapel. The services preceding the sermon were read by the Rector, Rev. John Scarborough, assisted by Rev. Abel Kerfoot. The Bishop preached a sermon appropriate to the occasion, in which were elucidated the fundamental principles that underlie the Christian life and character. He also addressed the candidates for confirmation, giving them a deal of Godly admonition and advice.

DEPARTED GREATNESS.

Death of Bishop Kingsley—Sadness and Mourning—Feeling Tribute to the Memory of the Departed.

Within the present year, 1870, yet so young, a strange fatality seems attendant upon the leaders in the Methodist Episcopal Church. It is but a few short weeks since sorrowing thousands were engaged in the obsequies which marked the demise of a great Prince in their Israel, the illustrious, the honored Dr. M'Clintock. Hardly had the sounds of wailing for this calamity died away ere the fatal archer had stricken down another "shining mark," the beloved, the zealous, the lamented Bishop Thomson. And now with the requiems for the departed still filling the air, from across the wide Atlantic comes the thrilling announcement that another great worker has passed, through the gates of pearl, to rest. Bishop Calvin Kingsley, the youngest of the M. E. Bishops, is dead. In the prime of his manhood, in the full vigor of his powers, in the opening of a career which it was fondly hoped would be continued many years, a stranger in a strange land, but at his post, to him the mightier summons came, and another soul from the ranks of genius and Christianity passed into the great Hereafter.

Of his death nothing is further known save that his life was terminated at Beyroot by a sudden attack of heart disease. He was at the time pursuing his episcopal visitation to the M. E. missionary stations—a journey planned by the Board, which would have taken him around the circuit of the world. When leaving our shores he was in the best of health and spirits, and looked forward to the enjoyment of a long life of usefulness in his position,—which rendered his demise the more sad and sorrowful. Yesterday the mournful event was announced from all the Methodist pulpits hereabouts, accompanied in some instances with appropriate and feeling remarks. The Rev. John A. Gray, of Christ's M. E. Church, made it a special theme, and paid a tender and touching tribute to the memory of the departed, in which he said:

"I have not thought to preach to-day. I feel more like sitting in tearful silence and praying for a double portion of His spirit to rest upon us, and the comforts of the Holy Ghost to rest in sweetest measure upon his stricken family. Bishop Calvin Kingsley was born in Amesville, Oneida county, New York, September 8, 1812.

In 1826 his father left Oneida and moved to Chautauqua county, in the extreme western part of the State. Here he was subjected to all the hardships of a pioneer life; here he heard Methodist preaching for the first time.

From the time of his conversion he felt a strong desire to procure a collegiate education.

It was not possible to spare him from the farm, and he attended school three months in the winter, and worked the remainder of the year. The first books in advance of those possessed by the community, he obtained by working a "sugar place" on shares; having half the sugar for the work. This he carried on his shoulders, walking ten miles to Jamestown, where he exchanged his sugar for books. Lamps and candles in those days were luxuries not easily obtained, so he used "fat pine" for lights. By means of these lights he applied himself to his books long after others were asleep. He also carried his book with him by day, snatching every moment to master the hard contents. During the winter of 1830, he was licensed to exhort. It was done entirely without his knowledge. It seemed to press upon his mind the duty of the ministry and at last it seemed impossible for him to preach the gospel, but he reasoned thus, as he often remarked in relating his experience, "All things are possible with God, and if he has called me to this work he will assist me to do it."

In 1837 he was licensed to preach. After receiving his pay for a winter's teaching he purchased a suit of clothes, and with twenty dollars in his pocket started for Allegheny College. He walked sixty miles to reach this institution. On his way he met an old itinerant minister who asked him, "Where are you going?" "I am going to get an education," he replied. After great self denial and hardship he graduated in 1841, and was the same year elected Professor of Mathematics in his *alma mater*.

During this year he was married to Miss Delia Scrantom. This year also he joined the Erie Conference, and was appointed to Saegertown circuit, and the following year as junior preacher to Meadville station. In 1843 he was admitted into full connection and ordained Deacon by Bishop Soule. Two years later he was ordained Elder by Bishop Hamline.

In 1843, Pennsylvania withdrew the appropriations she had formerly made to the colleges within her bounds and it was found impossible for Allegheny College to proceed further without an endowment. The College was suspended for one year, for want of funds. Prof. Kingsley was appointed, with others, to enter upon the herculean task of endowing the College. For this purpose he worked night and day traveling and preaching everywhere over a territory of country hundreds of miles in extent. During this year he held his famous debate with Luther Lee.

He was stationed in Erie, Pa., the two following years. Here he wrote his work on the resurrection of the human body —one of the most valuable contributions to the literary on that subject. In 1846 he returned to Meadville.

In 1852 he led his delegation by a decided vote as a member of the General Conference held in Boston.

He made such a favorable impression upon that body that he received upwards of forty votes for the Episcopacy.

In 1853 the Genesee College conferred on him the degree of D. D. In 1856 he led again the delegation in the General Conference, and was an active member of the Committee on Slavery. At this Conference he was elected editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, as successor to the venerable Dr. Elliott.

In 1860 he was again in the General Conference, and won great reputation as Chairman of the Committee on Slavery. His was also re-elected to the *Western Christian Advocate*. He was elected again to the General Conference in 1864, and was then duly elected and ordained to the office of Bishop of the M. E. Church. Since his election to the Bishopric his history is familiar to the Church.

Adversity produces strong men and great men. Young men that fight their way up from the opposittions and disadvantages of life. They must have an element of granite about them. The storm will not level sand.

Bishop Kingsley had this massiveness about his character. He would not hesitate at danger; he would not halt from fatigue; he did not seek for easy places; he did not look for constant comforts; he stood up strong and manful to the responsibilities of life; and yet he was as tender and simple as a child. The adversities of life had made him strong, but he was tender. His heart was full of the tenderest sentiments. They grew like violets and daisies in his soul. In social life he was a delight, and in his family all that is implied in the words a husband and a father. This wonderful compass characterized his mental attainments. He seemed to be equally at home in a letter for the children on the little fishes of the great sea, or in a studied argument on the profound subject of the resurrection of the human body. [In a sermon published about a year ago he described himself in endeavoring to adjust true greatness. He said "this petty mean jealousy that somebody else will do something which will eclipse another has been the bane of successful warfare, and it has even gone so far that men almost apologize for such things by saying that great mountains never touch at the top. Well, I suppose they do not, away up in the region of eternal frost, but they do touch at the bottom where they are largest; where the little vines grow, and the wheat fields waves and the gurgling spring gushes out in the sunlight, and the songs of gladness are echoing from hill to hill."]

Of his character it is more difficult to speak. I regard him as one of the most remarkable men of our church, or indeed of any church. He impressed me as man of *wonderful compass of character*. He was a mathematician; you could see that by his statement of truth. He put things in hard facts and in mathematical demonstrations. Such men are apt to chrystalize—to be as hard and dry as the figures they calculate. They are not apt often to be attractive men. They do not live in a world of sentiment, but of cold facts. But Bishop Kingsley was full of sympathy. You could not come near him but you could feel his great heart beat. Considerate of the feelings and even the prejudices of others, he won the respect and confidence and love of all.

As a preacher he was strong, plain, earnest; he felt the responsibilities of a minister of Christ, and earnestly tried to win souls to Christ. He made no effort at display, but by his strong statements and logical conclusions he carried his congregation with him, and fastened the truth upon their hearts.

He was powerful in debate. He was bold and uncompromising in his principles, and was ever ready to give a reason for the hope that was in him.

At a meeting of the Board of Bishops, a year ago, it was arranged that Bishop Kingsley should visit the work on the Pacific coast, presiding at the Colorado, Nevada, Oregon and California Conferences, and proceed thence to our work in the old world. It was his plan to visit our mission work in China, preside at the annual Conference in India, and he proposed to proceed at once to Egypt and the Holy Land, returning to preside at the Conference in Germany, visit the work in Switzerland and Sweden, and then home again.

The Church had had cheering news from him during his journey. He had been in good health. He had penetrated all the intricacies of our Mission work in China and India, and was at Beyout, on the shores of the Mediterranean, when he fell and ceased at once to work and live.

He was one of the most popular editors of the West. Although he took charge of the *Western Advocate* at a time calculated to depress an ordinary mind—after the editorial pen had been in the hands of Dr. Elliott—when strong men were at the head of other papers—when there was a great diversity of opinion on the great questions that agitated the Methodist public—yet in steadfast boldness, in Christian courtesy and with literary ability, he fulfilled the hopes of his warmest friends.

As a Bishop he was universally beloved. He was approachable—firm—dignified—kind. He gave himself to the Church. He studied its interests. He sacrificed for its welfare.

THE COURTS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

SATURDAY, April 9.—In the cases of the United States vs. George F. Stickenger, previously reported, the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

The case of the United States vs. Lewis B. Shields was taken up. This was an indictment for carrying on the business of a wholesale liquor dealer without having first paid the special tax required by law. Jury out.

District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

SATURDAY, April 9.—In the case of the Citizens Oil Refining Company, previously reported, verdict for the defendant.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

191 Perchment vs McKee.
112 Jacoby vs Shoen & Laurent.
176 Brown for use vs owners steamboat "Reindeer."
180 Owners steamboat "Grey Fox" vs Millinger, McCloy & Co.
194 Brown vs Seiffert.
208 Seitz vs Jones.
209 Same vs same.
134 (O. L.) Waring & King vs Miller & Co.
181 (O. L.) Napier vs Darlington.
98 (O. L.) Leahey vs Nobbs.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

SATURDAY, April 9.—The usual routine business consisting of motions, arguments, &c., was transacted.

The Court will render an opinion in the case of Carr vs. the First National Bank, on Saturday.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

41 Hill vs Frethey.
65 Central Passenger R. R. Co. vs Oakland R. R. Co.
81 Dallman vs Gilmore.
98 Burke vs Snyder.
99 Thoma vs Stein.
101 Tusten & M'Kee vs Reed.
102 Armstrong vs Grubbs.
105 Penn vs Graff.
107 Board of Health vs Almos.
108 Thompson vs Rutan.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

SATURDAY, April 9.—Jeff. Douglass, found guilty on an indictment for entering the store of J. D. Thompson with intent to commit a felony, was sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution and undergo an imprisonment in the county work house for a period of one year.

David Morgan convicted of simple assault and battery, was sentenced to pay a fine of $10, the costs of prosecution and undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for a period of ten days.

J. Smith, for misdemeanor, was fined twenty dollars and costs.

James Scanlon, who plead guilty to charges of larceny, and receiving stolen goods, was sent to the House of Refuge.

West Sill, convicted of receiving stolen goods, and recommended to the mercy of the Court, was sent to the same institution.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

319 Com. vs. Wesley B. Dravo.
321 " A. Ingalls and James McWilliams.
320 " George Lacy.
317 " J. Parker Sweeney.
316 " James Smith and Henry Le Sueur.
315 " John Stone.
343 " John H. Gibson.
342 " Ellie Bennett, Joseph Roberts et al.
340 " Leonard Brinker.
338 " Frank Vogel and George Schmitt.
337 " Catharine Koehler.
225 " Peter Hartz.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

Com. vs. Patrick Dolan.
322 " Wm. Byerly.
144 " James Wallbank.
320 " Wm. Shore—4 cases.
321 " James Donaldson—2 cases.
333 " Richard Allen.
339 " James N. Brown et al.

AQUATIC.

Brown Ignored—Negotiations between Coulter and Mekiel—A Race Probable.

The New York *Herald* of recent date contains an effusion evidently written by Walter Brown, in which an attempt is made to justify Brown's action in the recent negotiations between he and Coulter, which, it will be remembered, were brought to an unexpected termination by a square back down on the part of Walter. The *Clipper* publishes a card from John Mekiel, formerly of Cold Spring, but now of Chester, New York, proposing to row Coulter on the Hudson, at Poughkeepsie, for $2,000 a side and allow him $200 for expenses, to which Coulter sends the following reply:

ALLEGHENY CITY, April 9th, 1870.

Editor N. Y. Clipper—Dear Sir: I was agreeably surprised at seeing in your last issue an acceptance of my challenge from my honorable opponent—John Mekiel, wherein he states that he will row me a five mile race at Poughkeepsie, for the sum of two thousand dollars aside, and give me two hundred dollars for expenses. Without entering into any newspaper controversy on this point, and occupying your valuable space, which might be devoted to a better purpose, I will row him a five mile race for one thousand dollars aside on the Poughkeepsie course, and take two hundred dollars for expenses, the race to be rowed in accordance with the articles of the Charles River Regatta, and to take place to be June 30, 1870—the same day on which Brown and I were to row. This race to be for the sum above mentioned, and the undisputed title of the Champion Sculler of America. This I think in all fairness he ought to accept if he means business, as in the fall of 1867 I gave him $250 for expenses to come here and row me for the same amount. Referee, stakeholder and time of making deposits to be mutually agreed upon. Mr. Brown having stated that the Hon. John Morrissey would act as stakeholder (to which I was agreed,) in our race that did not come off, I would suggest the same gentleman in this race to act in the same capacity, if he will be kind enough to do so, the judges to appoint a referee; in failing to do so, it then becomes the duty of the final stakeholder to appoint or act as referee. If the above should meet the wishes of Mr. Mekiel, he will cover the amount deposited in your hands—then we will proceed to business.

Yours truly,
HENRY COULTER.

THE CITY HALL.

Supplement to an Act Creating a Board of Commissioners for the Erection of a City Hall.

The following Act of Assembly or supplement to the act creating a Board of Commissioners for the erection of a City Hall, was approved the sixth day of April 1870:

SEC. 1, Be it enacted &c., That so much of the seventh section of said act to which this is a supplement, as provides that the whole cost of said building and appurtenances, with furniture and fixtures and incidental expenses exclusive of the cost of said lots shall not exceed the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, be and the same is hereby repealed, and in lieu the following provision is substituted: That the whole cost of said building and appurtenances, fixtures and incidental expenses exclusive of the cost of said lots shall not exceed the sum of five hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. III. That so much of the ninth section of said act as provides that the bonds that may be issued by the Commissioners shall be payable at such time as said Commissioners may designate, not later than January first, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, be and the same is hereby repealed and in law thereof, the following proviso is substituted: That the bonds that may be issued by the Commissioners by authority of said section of said act shall be payable in five years from the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, or ten years from the last above date written at option of the Commissioners.

SEC. III. The provisions of this act shall not be enforced until concurred in by Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh.

PRESBYTERY MEETING.

Cumberland Presbyterian Presbytery—Adjourned Meeting—Business of the First Day.

The Pennsylvania Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, according to adjournment, met in the First C. P. Church, Sixth Avenue, (Rev. E. K. Squier, pastor,) on Friday evening, at eight and a half o'clock.

Opened with prayer by Rev. I. N. Carey.

The opening sermon was preached by Rev. I. N. Carey, from 2d Timothy, 2d chapter, and 15th verse.

The roll was then called, and quite a full attendance found to be present, there being seventeen congregations represented.

Adjourned to meet at eight and a half o'clock Saturday morning.

SATURDAY MORNING.

Presbytery met according to adjournment, at half past eight o'clock.

Opened with prayer by the Moderator, Rev. Miller.

An half hour was then devoted to religious exercises.

Presbytery then proceeded to the election of officers, when Rev. A. M. White from was elected Moderator, and Rev. J. Adams, Clerk.

Presovtery then proceeded to fix the time and place for the next regular meeting. Waynesburg was selected as the place, and Tuesday, preceding the fourth Sabbath of September, fixed as the time.

Commissioners were then elected to attend the next General Assembly, to meet at Warrensburg, Missouri, in May next. Revs. I. N. Carey and G. W. McWherter were chosen as the Commissioners and Elders H. Barclay and J. A. Gray as Lay Commissioners.

Eleven o'clock was then set as the time for persons who wished to converse with the Presbytery in view of becoming candidates for the ministry.

Rev. J. H. Coulter was requested to preach a sermon on Sabbath morning at half past ten o'clock, before communion.

The following committees were then appointed: on Overtures, state of Religion, Sessional Reports and Statistics.

On motion the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Intelligence of the death of Prof. M. E. Garvison, A. M., Professor of Languages in Waynesburg College, has reached the Presbytery,

Resolved, That we deeply feel the great loss sustained by our Institution, and by the Church, in the early death of one who filled his responsible position with so much ability, devotion and generous self-sacrifice.

Resolved, That our warmest sympathies are due the widowed mother of the deceased, who, by the early death of this her only son, is bereft of the filial care of one to whom she could otherwise have looked with so much pride and confidence as the stay and comfort of her declining years.

Three o'clock was set apart as the time for hearing the candidates for the ministry.

The hour having arrived, three of the candidates were heard, and half-past six o'clock in the evening appointed to hear the remaining three.

EVENING SESSION.

Recess having expired, Presbytery resumed business.

On motion, Rev. A. B. Miller, D. D., I. N. Carey and Elder J. Laughlin were appointed a committee to examine and report on the manuscript sermons read by the candidates for the ministry.

The Treasurer, Rev. W. Kinget, being absent, on motion, Elder Josiah Cooper was appointed Treasurer *pro tem*.

On motion, Rev. J. S. Gibson was appointed to serve on the Examining Committee in place of Rev. I. N. Carey, his time having expired.

On motion, the Moderator, Rev. A. W. White, was appointed to preach a sermon at the opening of the next regular meeting of Presbytery, on "Ministerial Support and Settlement," and Rev. E. K. Squier, D. D., on "Ministerial Education."

Eight o'clock having arrived, trial sermons were read by D. D. Gordon, D. H. King and J. F. Crumrine.

On motion, Presbytory adjourned to meet on Monday morning at half past eight o'clock.

Closed with prayer by the Moderator.

CATALOGUE SALE OF DRY GOODS.

Great Inducements to Purchasers—Large Stock of Seasonable Dry Goods—Prices Lower than Ever—All must be Sold.

Some time since, when calling the attention of our readers to the closing out Administrator's sale of J. W. Barker & Co., 59 Market street, we thought the prices were lower than they would be for some time again; but, as all the goods were not disposed of then, owing to the immense quantities on hand, it has been determined upon to close out the balance at catalogue sale, commencing on Monday morning, April 11th. The goods have all been numbered and catalogued, and the former and present price set opposite each article, so that purchasers can see for themselves what inducements reduction which has been made.

It is absolutely necessary, in the circumstances, that everything should be sold, as the business must be closed. We put it not for-think, that the temptation that the present firm could continue the business, this unprecedented reduction in price would not be made. As it is, the resident partners and managers have not an alternative. They must sell, and everything has been marked down to such a figure that those who need goods, and even those who do not, will purchase. The managers here have no personal interest in prolonging the sale; it is more to their interest to close out the entire stock immediately, and if low prices will effect this, it will soon be accomplished. There is a stock on hand still, of about fifty thousand dollars worth, which the proprietors would like to close out during the next two or three weeks at most.

Our readers should bear in mind that there is a large and well selected stock on hand, suitable for all seasons. Spring and summer wear can be had in great variety.

Printed catalogues, in which the goods are conveniently classified and the prices given, as we have said, are now ready and can be had at the store, 59 Market street. Remember this is the last chance to get cheap and serviceable goods.

Representation in Council—Supplement to the Act Incorporating the City of Pittsburgh—Reducing the Representation in Councils.

The following is the supplement to the act of incorporation, fixing the representation in City Councils, which was approved April 8, 1870:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That it shall be lawful for the Councils of the city of Pittsburgh to provide by ordinance that at the next annual election for city officers there shall be no election for members of Select Council whose term of office expires in January, 1871, and if they shall so provide there shall be no election held, except to fill vacancies which may occur in the terms of members who were elected to serve for terms of two years, and thereafter the said Select Council shall consist of one member from each ward, and in the year next succeeding, the members for the First, Third, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-third wards shall be elected to serve for the term of one year, and from the remaining wards for the term of two years, and thereafter all elections to fill vacancies shall be for the unexpired term, and for regular terms of two years.

SEC. 2. That so much of the fourth section of said act as provides for the fixing of the representation in Common Council, is hereby repealed and Councils are hereby authorized to fix the representation by ordinance and make a new apportionment for the year 1871.

Invisible and Mysterious Lady at Burnell's Museum.

Hose Tested.

Saturday afternoon Chief Engineer Crow, of Allegheny, with the members of the Fire Engines Committee of Councils, tested several sections of hose sent them for trial from Philadelphia. The Friendship steamer was used in the trial, which took place on Canal street, Fourth ward. Water was first thrown through a seven-eighth inch nozzle, when the hose bursted at a two hundred and ten pound pressure. Through an inch nozzle it gave way at two hundred pounds pressure, breaking both times where it was joined together by the rivets.

Invisible and Mysterious Lady at Burnell's Museum.

Unfriendly Neighbors.

Peter Jacobs resides in Shaler township and has for a neighbor Leopold Meyer. The families of the two men, it seems, can't agree very well and ill feeling often leads them to quarrel. The heads of the households of course under such circumstances are not aloof from the controversies. They had one recently which, it seems, can only be settled by a law suit. Alderman Taylor received Peter's information for surety of the peace on Saturday against Meyer and his wife, whom he alleges threatened to shoot him. A warrant was issued.

Invisible and Mysterious Lady at Burnell's Museum.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The season of Grand English Opera which closed at the Opera House Saturday night, was not so successful, financially, as was anticipated. This evening Georgie Dickson, the popular commedienne of the Opera House, will take a benefit, when an excellent entertainment may be anticipated, and as Georgie is one of the most meritorious members of the company, the benefit should be a substantial one. Tuesday night, Elise Holt and Harry Wall, the burlesquers.

Invisible and Mysterious Lady at Burnell's Museum.

Pier, Dannals & Co.'s cream ale increases in reputation each day. It is the finest ale made in this country.

Invisible and Mysterious Lady at Burnell's Museum.

ANOTHER BURGLARY.

McCance's Merchant Tailoring Establishment Entered by Burglars—$1500 Worth of Cloth Stolen.

From the number of burglaries that have been committed in this city in the past few months, the systematic manner in which they are perpetrated, and the unsuccessful efforts of the detectives to "turn up" the villains, who are thus living off the labors of honest men, it is quite evident that there is an organized gang of thieves in successful operation in this city, by and through whom these outrages are perpetrated.

Saturday night the merchant tailoring establishment of Messrs. T. & J. T. McCance, No. 136 Liberty street, was entered by burglars and fine clothes to the value of over $1,500 stolen. The burglars entered the building by removing a grating from a window opening from the cellar on an alley in the rear, running from Virgin alley to Wood street, and by cutting a pannel from the door communicating with the sales room from the cellar. The goods stolen were principally heavy cloths, of fine quality, and they were removed through the cellar to the alley above referred to from whence they were conveyed in a hand cart, the tracks of which were plainly visible in the alley yesterday morning. The "job" was managed by some one experienced in the business, and there is but little, if any, clue which will lead to the detection of the thieves. The coverings, tabs and marks were all removed from the cloth and left lying in the alley in rear of the building, where they were found by the night police early Saturday morning. Four or five pieces of fine cloth were also found in the same place, and were taken to the Mayor's office by the officers.

If these goods have not been removed time for persons who wished to converse from the premises by the night police they might probably be recovered, but it may not be possible to identify them, the marks having been removed.

Read The Advertisements.

A shrewd and opulent merchant who is also a liberal advertiser in the city papers, was with others, discussing the expediency of men engaged in business advertising their merchandize or manufactures; on its being remarked that very few persons read the advertisements, replied that those who did not, were not good business men that he never failed to read all the *new* advertisements, that he required his clerks to read them, as not to do so was to neglect a manifest duty of every business man, the neglect of which was a poor excuse for ignorance of what is going on in the business world around him, and further and claimed that every housekeeper or head of a family should, as a matter of interest and policy make it a rule to read every advertisement on the day it appears as otherwise some opportunity of making a profit or avoiding a loss may be missed. He once read the Sheriff's sales which lead to his purchase of an estate for $8,000— which a year afterwards he sold for $ 20,000. On another occasion fifty hogsheads of sugar was advertised. He knew the stock on the market was much reduced and this price likely to advance. He bought the sugar and a week afterwards sold it for $500 advance to his neighbors who had not read the advertisements. He was once in Philadelphia to replenish his stock of groceries. He wanted one hundred bags of coffee. The market was very bare and prices stiff. He sought a Baltimore newspaper and found a cargo of three thousand bags advertised to arrive that day. He took the stage coach for Baltimore the same day (there was no railroad then), and among the passengers discovered that four were merchants going to Baltimore for coffee. Upon arriving he delegated and deputy, all finding himself free to do the barber's to "clean up." He went at once to the advertiser and purchased the entire cargo and during the day sold to his fellow-passengers at eighty cents a bag advance, all that he did not require for his own sales. Several other instances of equal significance of the use of advertisements and of the policy of invariably reading them were added. The rule is quite an applicable to domestic and household matters as to the larger affairs of business. The city is full of stores and shops; an endless variety of goods and implements are for sale in them; read their advertisements; you may find a cargo to own read to-day, to-morrow there may be something that you would regret not to have read; it occupies but a few minutes to read the advertisements. No one who neglects it can be so well informed as those who do not. No harm can result from reading them, while much good may follow the habit. We were so strongly impressed with the gentleman's views on the subject that we have thus noted them by way of a useful hint to our readers generally.

Invisible and Mysterious Lady at Burnell's Museum.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Thos. H. Hunter, Recorder of Allegheny county, Friday April 8, 1870:

Robert Phillips to Owen McCabe, April 6th 1870; lot 17 by 48 ft. on Pasture alley, 7th ward, Pitts. $2,100
Conrad Mantz to John Krueger, June 16th, 1868; lot 20 by 80 ft. on Harcom's alley, East Birmingham $1,000
Hannah Cameron et al to Rebecca R. O'r, March 26, 1870; lot 20 by 116 ft. on the main ave., ... $12,000
P. M. Boebler to Apollinia Moll, March 22, 1870; lot 20 by 100 ft. on Main st., Allegheny $1,500
Dan'l. Crest to Henry Israel, March 4, 1870; lot 16 by 120 ft. on Wayne alley, 9th ward $1,000
Dennis Rowan to Michael Freithoffen, March 26, 1870; 40 acres and 58 peaches land in Lincoln tp. $1,000
Edward O'Connor to Fred Vogleson, March 28, 1870; lot 20 by 80 ft. on Penn st., East End $1,000
E. Abbottz to Jos. Brown, March 11, 1870; lot 21 by 100 ft. on Penn st., E. E. $1,000
Matthew Edwards to Sarah Jane White, March 7, 1870; lot 112 by 232 ft. on Lincoln st., 21st ward, Pitts. $1,000
Wm. Wilson et al. to Young and Fleishman, March 11, 1870; 53 acres in Lower Burrell tp. $1,000
Wm. J. Mehargue to A. R. Huffman, April 1, 1870; lot 132 by 150 ft. on Liberty st., Pitts. $4,000
John Miller to J. H. Kellar, May 31, 1866; lot 20 by 100 ft. on Calvin st., 17th ward, Pitts. $400
J. Kargo et al to Jacob Kargo, March 19, 1870; lot 16 by 150 ft on factory st., Pitts. $2,000
Jos. Bell to Jas. Bell, March 1, 1870; lot 20 by 100 ft. on Arch st., Allegheny, and 2 dwellings $4,000
same as above $4,000
Jos. Bell to Jas. Bell, March 1, 1870; lot 18 by 34 ft. on Kilbuck st., Allegheny $1,000
Same to same, April 9, 1870; lot 20 by 100 ft. on Irwin ave., Allegheny $2,000
Jos. B. Smith to Isaac Pinkerton, April 1st, 1870; lot 20 by 100 ft. on Irwin ave., Allegheny $2,000
Wm. Gibson to Wm. Payne et al., Aug. 7, 1865; lot 18 by 60 ft. on Fayette st., Allegheny $1,000
Wm. Payne to Alex Mauk, Nov. 11th, 1865; same as above $1,000
Alex. Mauk to Alex Mauk, April 10, 1863; 2 acres and 3 inches in New Sub. $400
Thos. White to Alex Mauk, April 11, 1864, 2 acres in Fawn tp. $400
Richard Cowan to Samuel Williams, March 18, 1870; lots Nos. 24 and 25 in Cowan's plan, boro of Mt. Washington $400
Geo. Springer to Jas. Clarke, March 10, 1870; lot 40 by 80 ft., Sharpsburg $900
John Kohler to John Perchment, April 4th, 1870; lot 40 by 200 ft. on Greensburg pike in 20th ward $1,500
David E. Brown to John Perchment, April 4th, 1870; lot 70 by 75 ft. on Highland ave, 19th ward, Pitts. $1,000
Maria Sutch et al to Jas. Curry, April 1st, 1870; 26 acres and 10 perches in Mifflin tp. $1,000
Thos. A. Mellon to Lewis Meniger, June 6, 1867; lot 20 by 90 ft., Sharpsburg $315
Patrick Boyle to Daniel Fermont, March 21, 1870; lot 20 by 100 ft. on North Fayette tp. $400
F. V. Denny to John McIntyre, March 9th, 1870; lot 20 by 100 ft., North ave., All $1,100
Thos. Pattersn, Sheriff, to Jas. Bell, March 8th, 1870; lot No. 1 in Lothrop's plan, 1st ward, Allegheny $2,000
Jos. Neely to Jane Patterson, March 8th, 1870; same as above $2,000

Invisible and Mysterious Lady at Burnell's Museum.

Conference Meeting.

The second annual session of the Pittsburgh Conference of the African M. E. Church commenced in the Wylie street Church, Rev. W. H. Hunter pastor, on Saturday morning.

In the absence of Bishop Payne, Bishop Brown presided temporarily.

The roll of the Conference was called by the former Secretary, nearly every minister being in attendance, Rev. D. E. Asbury, of Allegheny, was then elected Secretary.

On motion of Rev. W. H. Hunter, the time of the Conference sittings was fixed at from 9 to 12 for the morning and from 1¾ to 3 for the afternoon; the session to be supplemented by religious exercises.

The Bishop announced Committees on Religious Worship, Finance, Appointments, Petitions and Memorials, Education, Sunday Schools, Book Concern, State of the Country and Church Extension.

Bishop Brown then made an able address in behalf of Church Extension, and urging the cause upon the attention of the ministers and laity.

Appointments for the pulpits of the city for Sunday were then read, and Conference adjourned.

Invisible and Mysterious Lady at Burnell's Museum.

Special Payments Resumed.—The citizens of Braddocks Field